THE
LITERARY DIGEST

Philadelphia May 1905
1285 Summit Av

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NEW YORK, JUNE 3, 1905

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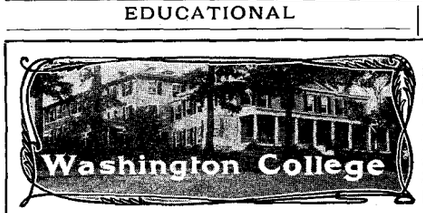

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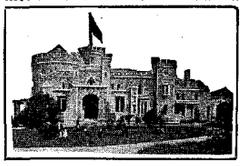

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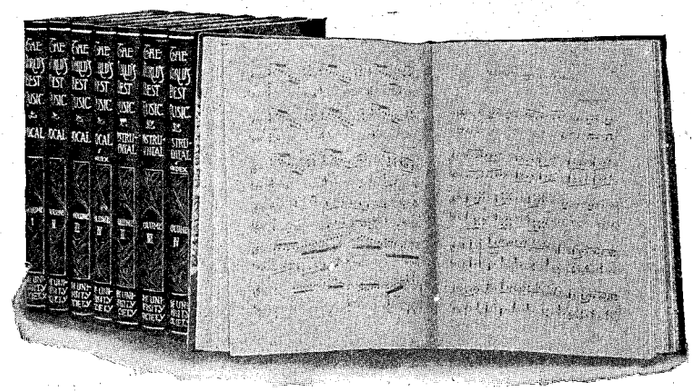

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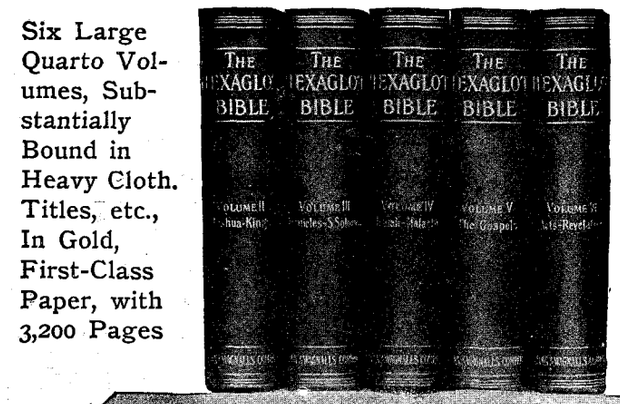

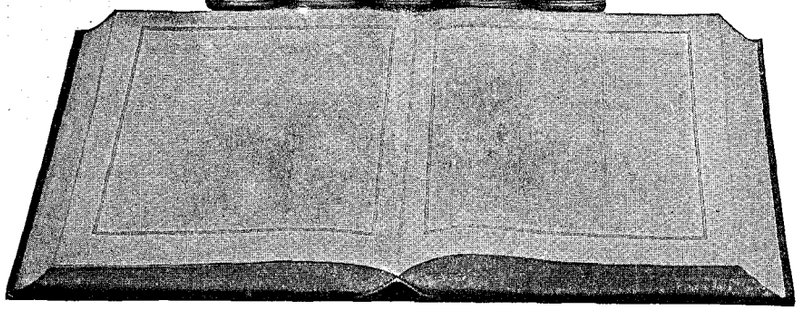

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CONTINUOUS INDEX.

A "Continuous Index," rendering all topics treated during the preceding three months available to the reader, will be found on page 837.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

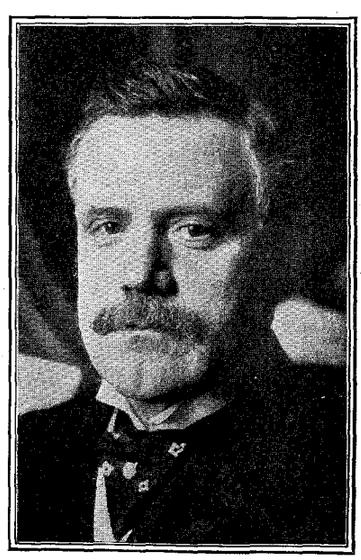
MAYOR WEAVER'S DEFIANCE.

THE bold stand taken by Mayor Weaver in defying the Republican leaders who elected him to office, defeating the gas lease extension and rallying the people to a desperate fight with the "machine," has aroused newspaper comment all over the country. Realizing that his opposition to the schemes of the United Gas Improvement Company (considered in these columns last week) would bring down upon his head the wrath of the Republican bosses who elected him, the mayor decided to leave the organization for good and so he boldly declared: "I propose to fight this whole battle—the gas lease and all allied and kindred matters arising from the present situation—to the bitter end." The first step he took in pursuance of what his friends are pleased to term "his declaration of independence" was to remove from office the two chief men of his cabinet, thereby creating, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "the most pronounced political sensation sprung for many years." The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) also considers this a momentous step and says:

"By his action Mayor Weaver inaugurated what promises to be Philadelphia's greatest political battle. In no way could he have struck a more vital blow at the organization. He has wrested from the leaders the control of elections through the medium of the police, and the control of municipal contracts by favored members of the machine."

The two men Mayor Weaver removed were Peter E. Costello, Director of Public Works, and David J. Smyth, Director of Public Safety, spoken of by Philadelphia papers as trusted henchmen whom Boss Israel W. Durham had put in office for the purpose of controlling the city's patronage. With their fall all other office-holders are given to understand that the power of Durham over the administration is ended, and that their positions now depend upon the mayor, who seems to have the absolute right to dismiss any of them for "the good of the service" simply by giving his reasons therefor in writing to the city councils. This political pressure by the mayor upon the politicians brought about the result he desired, and the United Gas Improvement Company withdrew its offer for the lease. A question, however, has arisen as to the morality of this procedure. Quite a number disapprove of the methods of warfare which the mayor has adopted. The opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) in substance is as follows:

"No one has any doubt as to the inspiration and object of this proceeding. It is not charged that the officials thus displaced or threatened to be displaced have been derelict or incompetent in the discharge of their respective duties. The demand for their resignation has not been based on any personal grounds. It has been conditioned upon the use by them, in a manner which the law forbids, of the influence which they derive from the discharge of their public duties. It has been prompted by a desire to coerce the action of city councils through the devious and unavowable processes of intimidation, and from this point of view it invites reflections and provokes criticism of the most serious kind. Let it be admitted that in what he has done he has been actuated by a praiseworthy motive. Let it be admitted—which is difficult, all things considered—that he is sincerely seeking to do the community a service, and that in the extraordinary step which he has taken he has been animated by a single-minded desire to promote the public welfare. Let him receive the benefit of every doubt, and the fact remains that he has exerted the powers which the Bullitt Bill confers upon him in a manner which the law never intended. What the mayor has done constitutes an audacious invasion by the executive of the legislative sphere. He has in effect served notice on councils that they must have no opinion of which he disapproves, that they must take no action which he opposes, that they must entertain no designs to which he objects, that they must dance to his piping, and only sneeze when he takes snuff. It would be hard to find a modern parallel for this assertion of superiority, by one whose duty it is to execute the laws over the body by which the laws are made."



MAYOR WEAVER.

"I felt confident from the first," he says, "that the people would be aroused as never before, when once this thing had been brought to a square issue, but the extent of it surpasses all my expectations."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), however, defends the mayor's action in the following words:

"A chief magistrate who uses the appointing power for the ben-

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efit of his party is a mere partizan politician and no statesman. The man who uses it for himself is no better than an adventurer; he is false to his trust, devoting public opportunity to private advantage. But a President who uses his appointing power in the

ENOUGH TO MAKE A QUAKER FIGHT.
—McWhorter in the St. Paul *Dispatch*.

interest of a nation's own existence, or to deliver it from a wretched law that is dragging it down to ruin, or a mayor who uses his patronage to deliver his city from a gang of plunderers, is devoting the public service to the public welfare. He is using the power of which he is trustee for the benefit of the *cestui que trust*."

But Mayor Weaver and the great majority of the people of Philadelphia do not seem to be bothering themselves about any questions of morality involved in his method of procedure.

They believe that the defeat of the gas company was an end

SHADE OF BOSS TWEED—"I salute my superiors!"
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.

which justified the means. While the politicians are planning to impeach the mayor for coercing councilmen by an alleged unwarranted use of power, public spirited citizens are raising a fund of $1,250,000 to fight the corrupt politicians to the bitter end.

"A much-talked-of feature in the legal complications which have arisen on account of the fight on the gas question is the interesting fact that the mayor and other citizens who are fighting the United Gas Improvement Company have obtained legal counsel outside of the city. Mr. Weaver has retained Mr. Elihu Root of New York, while Chairman Winston of the "Committee of Seventy" has employed Mr. Joseph C. Auerbach of the same city. The reason assigned by Mr. Winston for his act is that he could find no prominent lawyer in Philadelphia suitable for his purposes who was not connected with the gas company. We quote the following from an interview published in the New York *World*. Mr. Winston says:

I set out yesterday to engage special counsel for the Committee of Seventy—a man capable of coping with the eminent gentlemen already announced as counsel for the other side. I wanted a man who could and would probe into this condition of rottenness and corruption that fairly envelops our city. Could I find such a man? No. All the noted lawyers of the town suitable for this kind of work are already tied up by this great corporation, either directly or through its allies."

RUMORED CABINET CHANGES.

FOLLOWING the announcement of Mr. Morton's intention to resign as Secretary of the Navy are persistent rumors that there will be other changes in the Cabinet before the end of the year. The occurrence of these rumors at the very time when talk is rife about differences of opinion between the President, his official family and Republican leaders, makes them doubly significant. Major John M. Carson, the veteran correspondent of *The Public Ledger* (Ind.) of Philadelphia, declares that "a split in the party is foreshadowed." However, the extent to which the President's independent policies on the tariff, railroad, and Panama Canal questions are responsible for the rumors now current, seems still to be largely a matter of speculation. Besides Secretary Morton, several other members, if statements of intimate friends can be believed, had expressed their intentions of retirement some time before the Administration's policies became an issue. Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, had decided to resign next fall, we are told, but latest rumors say that he has reconsidered his plans and will be transferred to the Navy Department when Mr. Morton's resignation takes effect. *The Tribune's* (Rep.) Washington correspondent says:

"No decision has been reached regarding Mr. Metcalf's successor, altho it is understood that James R. Garfield, the Commissioner of Corporations, is under consideration for that portfolio. Mr. Garfield's views with regard to corporations command the hearty support of the President, and only the fact that he is younger than the usual selections for Cabinet offices might deter the President from deciding in his favor."

But probably the most interesting piece of political gossip from Washington is the rumor of Secretary Shaw's intention to resign, coming immediately after the revival of the discussion on the tariff question. We repeat the following information which Major Carson sends from Washington:

"Secretary Shaw has never given any countenance to the tariff revision talk even when the President seemed most in favor of it. He has, on the contrary, given aid and comfort to the stand-patters whenever he has had an opportunity. He has never intended to remain in the Cabinet throughout President Roosevelt's Administration. His purpose has been to resign long enough before the approach of the National Convention and enter upon his canvass.

"Should the present difference of opinion result in an actual split in the Cabinet, Shaw will undoubtedly resign before he intended to, and will enter the lists as the stand-pat candidate for the Presidency against Secretary Taft.

"Secretary Hay is away. Secretary Morton is not in a position to take an active part on either side. Postmaster-General Cortelyou is not a politician, but stands with the President in everything. Attorney-General Moody is with the President, and the same is believed to be true of Secretary Hitchcock."

Happily the story that serious sickness would compel Secretary

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Hay to resign has proved unfounded. Despatches from Europe announce that he is in fine health and excellent spirits, and will return to the United States in June and go direct to Washington.

COMMERCIALISM IN COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

THE article in *McClure's Magazine* for June, by Henry Beach Needham, a graduate of Brown, on "The College Athlete," is very direct and daring in its personal references and bears the marks of honest and painstaking investigation. Some of the disclosures are startling, but nevertheless they have simply given light on a state of affairs such as the public has suspected for along time. If all that is said in *McClure's* be true, athletics in some of the prominent institutions of learning in this country are badly tainted with professionalism. At least it seems that there are frequent violations of the rules and regulations which the Conference of Intercollegiate Athletics adopted in 1898, so as to prevent the employment of professionals and to stop "the practise of assisting young men through college in order that they may strengthen the athletic teams." Some of the instances cited in *McClure's* show that there has been developed in undergraduate life a peculiar order of business capacity that is well paid for services rendered, and is expected to, and does, under the stress and strain of strenuous competition disregard proprieties and moral standards just as is charged against the big captains of industry in the great outside world. The guiding principle of the managers of the football and baseball teams (as it is claimed) is "to win—at any cost." If their respective colleges lack the right kind of men to assure victory, it is their duty to get them. Hawk-eyed recruiting sergeants watch over academies and preparatory schools, single out fledgling athletes and "proselytize them." If these institutions fail to furnish satisfactory material, it is drafted from any place. And when once a "star" is found, he is persuaded to prolong his stay in college until shame at his age perhaps compels him to retire.

HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM.

"Thanks to the influence of the colleges," he says, "there is growing up a class of students tainted with commercialism."

A striking illustration of a successful professional college athlete is afforded by the career of Hogan of Yale. According to the account in *McClure's*, this man, after taking the course at Exeter, was "sought after" by Harvard, Princeton, and Yale, but finally matriculated in the latter college at the age of twenty-seven. He is now about thirty-two years old. His tuition is abated. He has been assigned a scholarship which pays $100 a year. He occupies a suite in the most luxurious dormitory, and takes his meals at the expensive University Club. The Baseball Association has given him a share in the score-card privileges, which must pay him a handsome sum. In addition to all this he is the agent of a tobacco company which allows him a commission on all cigarettes of the favorite brand sold to the Yale boys. Hogan is one of the three big geniuses of his kind whom *McClure's* mentions.

These alleged practises are of course condemned by many college men and professors. Col. Norris G. Osborn of the New Haven *Register*, a loyal Yale man, in deploring the present tendencies, declares that "college athletics are honeycombed with commercialism." Mr. Alfred Stearns, principal of Andover, in speaking of one feature of the evil, says: "It is one of the most corrupting influences to which a young boy can be subjected. It acts not merely on his athletic standards; it undermines his whole moral make-up, and gives him false and superficial views of life. . . . It is high time that the public were made to realize the viciousness of this practise." And the public seems to be realizing the viciousness of it. The article in *Mclure's* has aroused considerable interest, and many papers are very emphatic in expressing their disapprobation of the professionalism or semi-professionalism with which college athletics are supposed to be tainted. As

NOT THE TIME FOR A SUNSHADE.

"Now, I wonder if this will do in case of a cloudburst?"
—Barclay in the Baltimore *News*.

"THERE HAIN'T GOIN' TO BE NO CORE."

W. J. Bryan is expecting that when Roosevelt retires in 1908, the Republicans will nominate a railroad sympathizer for President, and that a good part of the Roosevelt following will then swing over to Mr. Bryan.
—Morry in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review*.

DISAPPOINTMENTS IN PROSPECT.

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a sample of the severity used in newspaper comment we quote the following from the Boston *Transcript:*

"In this era of commercialism and the discovery of many evil methods in business life, it is not surprising that we should find so much commercialism in college athletics. But it is none the less grievous that while in student life, at least, the young man should not be trained to the highest moral conduct both in precepts and in practise. Wholesome preliminaries to his after life are certainly as necessary as the text-book instruction which he receives. Yet for years now college athletics have been notoriously tainted with fraud. Probably no institution in the land has been exempt from it, but we believe that it has grown to its present extent in the last few years. When it is possible for a reputable magazine to publish, as facts, stories that football and baseball stars are being practically supported during their college term for the sake of their athletic skill, it is certainly time that the subject should be a matter of investigation by the university authorities themselves. . . . The degrading after-effects of these influences upon the consciences and mental processes of men who were originally honest can not be gainsaid."

RIVALRY OF THE ATLANTIC PORTS.

SOME rather caustic criticisms of the Interstate Commerce Commission are being published in the New York and Boston papers, as a result of its decision that Philadelphia and Baltimore are properly entitled to differentials over New York and Boston in the rates on flour and grain intended for export. The commission recommends that the differential of three cents per hundred pounds of flour, which has been allowed in the past to Baltimore, should be reduced to two cents, and that the differential of two cents to Philadelphia be reduced to one cent. It is also urged that the existing differential on grain that comes via lake and rail routes should be reduced three-tenths of a cent a bushel below the rate to New York, and be allowed to Baltimore and Philadelphia. The dispute over this matter between railroad managers, we learn, was so keen for a while that a rate war seemed inevitable. The matter was handed over to the commission for arbitration, and it is believed that the railroads concerned will abide by the decision. But the commission, in its conclusion, says: "This is not a proceeding in which the commission could make an order, nor do we intend to intimate that the facts appearing would justify an order in any proceeding. Our impression is that the above modifications would be fair to the various communities and lines of railway interested." The Baltimore *American*, in commenting on these statements, remarks:

"This can only be interpreted as meaning that the commission does not believe it possesses the authority to compel the railroads to maintain any differential at all, but only thinks it would be a good plan for them to do so. If it has no such authority, then its value as a regulator of interstate commerce is inconsiderable. If it has the authority and fails to use it, then the commission is derelict in its duty. This problem of the regulation of railroad rates and railroad operations is evidently too difficult for that body to handle."

Philadelphia and Baltimore look upon the decision as a considerable victory. "What we have gained," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is a maintenance of the port of Philadelphia as a shipping point." But New York and Boston are sorely disappointed, and the merchants of those cities declare that the differentials allowed by the commission discriminate against the natural advantages that ought to give New York and Boston the export trade. The New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The whole basis of its conclusion is that New York has superior advantages for foreign commerce, due to its location and splendid harbor and to facilities which generations of enterprise and expenditure have built up, and that it is only right that some of these should be sacrificed or counteracted by giving the other ports an advantage over it in the cost of inland transportation, for which there is no other reason or excuse. . . . . .

"This is the extraordinary doctrine to which the Interstate Commerce Commission has given its sanction, sustained by a most illogical course of reasoning. Let us realize what it means. If it costs less to bring commodities from the interior to New York than to other ports, the railroads should still charge more in order to divert to the other ports a share for export. If New York has better harbor facilities and steamship connections, or cheaper ocean rates, that is a reason for putting a burden upon inland transportation to its wharves in order that rival ports may have a share of its business. . . . This is a preposterous and iniquitous doctrine, and if New York is not to consent to the bleeding process, the transfusion of its commercial vitality to others, just so far as a combination of railroads may see fit to carry it, it must resist vigorously before its energy wastes away. There should be no submission to this conspiracy any longer. There is neither law nor equity, nor common honesty or common sense, to support it. It rests upon a wrong acquiesced in until a plausible claim of vested interest is set up and allowed by shallow casuistry."

The Boston *Herald* thinks that the decision, in effect, diverts the flow of commerce from its natural course. It says:

"The business community of Boston and New York have had this practical illustration given them of the manner in which their interests would be jeopardized if the entire settlement of railroad rates was left to a tribunal at Washington, subject, as that tribunal must be, to the potent influences which can be brought to bear in favor of special interests. In this instance what may be termed the Pennsylvania interest, represented by its great railroad system, allied with its industrial trusts, has 'come out on top.' Pennsylvania has for nearly two generations laid the country under tribute through protective tariffs, traffic arrangements, and other equally arbitrary devices for gaining unwarrantable profit at the expense of others. It has now won another victory by obtaining a decision from the Interstate Commerce Commission which, in effect, forces commerce which would otherwise take the shortest route between the point of departure and point of destination to follow a circuitous route for the benefit of favored interests."

A TREND TOWARD SOCIALISM.

NO sympathy is felt by the conservative New York *Evening Post* with "the shallow taunt that municipal ownership is socialism," and many other papers seem to share its feeling. That the sentiment in favor of municipal ownership is having an unmistakably rapid growth is remarked alike by Mr. Hearst's papers, which view it with elation, and by such papers as the New York *Times*, which view it with alarm. Several financial papers, too, are impressed with the spirit of hostility to corporations that is abroad in the land. This hostility, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, has been aroused by corporate abuse of power, and it adds that the recent behavior of some corporations is "calculated to intensify that feeling." "Public opinion is rising and advancing on this subject of the abuse of corporate power," it says, "and it would be much wiser to show respect for it and seek to reconcile private interests with public rights so that neither may be sacrificed." *The Wall Street Journal* (New York) remarks upon the peculiar fact that great prosperity and great discontent are existing in America simultaneously, and it goes on to say, in explanation of it:

"There is a feeling abroad that perhaps after all dollars and cents are not the only measure of success, and that there are some things which have not a price. There are many economic heresies abroad in the land, as there are always and always will be, but they are not the substance of the complaint. The principle of municipal ownership is prominent only because of the outrageous debauching of municipal bodies by public service corporations. The agitation for government ownership of railroads is merely a phase of the real trouble which is that the present statute-book is totally unfitted to deal with present conditions. The demand for destruction of large corporations is merely froth; the real demand is that the corporations shall only obey the law and shall keep their lobbyists from the legislatures."

Many conservative papers are coming out strongly in opposition

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to the municipal ownership movement. The Chicago *Tribune* asks the "ownerites" why they do not carry the idea to the length it is carried in England and have municipal laundries, municipal flowers for the poor, municipal music, and municipal horse-racing. The New York *World* shudders at the thought of the power Tammany would swing with an army of 100,000 municipal employees on its pay-roll. To quote:

"If New York were to purchase and operate the public utilities within the city limits the total army of office-holders would number 105,328. In other words, there would be *one office-holder for every six voters*.

"It is true that at least 15,000 of these office-holders would be women, but women have fathers and brothers and masculine admirers, and on any question affecting their interests they could wield as much political influence as if they themselves were voters.

"Think of a Tammany government with 105,328 office-holders at its mercy! And think of a city where 105,328 office-holders could trade on Tammany's lust for loot and power. The police alone are said to control 30,000 votes. How many votes would 105,328 office-holders control?"

A similar argument was presented by Judge D. Cady Herrick, Democratic nominee for governor of New York last fall, at the Reform Club dinner on May 22. Replying to a remark of Lyman

"MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP."
Are we ready for it?
—Pughe in *Puck* (New York).

Abbott's, that "the dangers from municipal ownership are far less than from corrupt combinations between party machines and favored corporations," Judge Herrick said:

"If I had control of a first-class political organization—and I used to have one some time ago—and if I didn't care what happened twenty-five years after, I wouldn't want any better asset than to have the say in a State municipal ownership. You are segregated by tariff walls, with the result that great aggregations of capital have grown up. They are afraid of all change, and can beat us every year. Give the same organization control of the new enterprises, with their tremendous expenditure, and what a magnificent opportunity you have granted to those who control the machine!

"I am a believer in trades-unions, and I find in average unionists a far more intelligent apprehension of governmental functions than that had by the average business man. He knows how to use his franchise. Now, by municipal ownership, either the trades-unions will be crushed out of existence, for it is hard to contemplate a self-respecting, stable, strong government allowing its employees to dictate to it or even to discuss questions with it, or the trades-unions will dominate the Government. Which would be worse? I do not know."

HOME VIEWS OF WISCONSIN'S RATE LEGISLATION.

WHAT President Roosevelt is trying to do in Washington, says one observer, Governor La Follette is doing on a smaller scale in Wisconsin. After a struggle extending over a long period, with all the corporate interests of the State and the machine politicians arrayed against him, Governor La Follette has at last secured the passage, in the Wisconsin Senate, of the bill which provides for the appointment of a commission empowered to regulate railroad rates. Its passage by the Senate, which is said to be anti-La Follette, indicates its certain passage by the assembly, which is strongly in favor of the administration. This will complete the principal legislation that the Governor has long been fighting for. The primary election law is on the statute books; the *ad valorem* railroad taxation law is in operation, and now the railroad commission bill is in a fair way to become a law. Having now done what he set out to do as Governor, La Follette's friends believe that he will accept the election to the United States Senate, which was given him last winter, and which he said he would not take until he had completed his local undertaking. His friends are predicting that he will carry his ideas to Washington, where he is expected to become a big figure in national affairs. The newspapers outside Wisconsin regard the passage of the railroad bill as a great personal victory for the Governor, but they devote little space to a discussion of the merits of the bill.

The main features of the measure are condensed as follows:

The bill creates a commission of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, each of whom will receive $5,000 a year and traveling expenses.

The railroad companies can make such rates as they please under a rule of uniform classification, but the commission will have power to review challenged rates and to make others subject to review by the courts. All new rates must be filed with the commission, and no advance in rates can be made until the commission has had ten days to pass on them.

Any person may make complaint as to any rate, and if the company does not change it within ten days of the notice the commission may order a hearing. If that body finds the rate unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory, it can fix a rate which will go into effect within twenty days. If either party is dissatisfied he may prevent the rate from going into effect pending a determination of its justice by a court.

The commission shall have power to examine the books of any railroad, and any railroad refusing to allow this or failing to answer a summons from the commission shall be fined $100 to $1,000 for each day.

The giving of rebates, special rates, drawbacks, etc., is made a misdemeanor. The railroad offending in this manner is subject to a fine of $10,000 and the agent to a fine of $50 to $100 for each offense. The shipper accepting such favors is subject to $1,000 fine.

"It is demonstrated that the Government of Wisconsin is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people," remarks the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Rep.; organ of Governor La Follette). "It is a victory of the people of the State, who have got what they have set out to get." The same journal says in another editorial:

"There is no such thing as defeating the demand for government control of rates. It may take a long time, but movements of this kind do not go backward. Railroad influence is not strong enough to permanently keep the public from getting what it believes it has a right to have. . . . Even the Senate of the United States can be reached, and made to regard the wishes of the voter. Wisconsin has found a way, it thinks.

"What the railroads are asking the public to consent to is that it shall pay whatever is demanded of it, and look pleasant; and that it shall continue to do this indefinitely. It is not a reasonable request, and it is not going to look more reasonable by and by than it does now. The public is imbued with the idea that it has been the victim of overcharges for years. The railroads deny that it has, and assure it that the business is being done at as low rates as it can be done at a profit. If that is true, the commission could

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not lower the rates; and that is the only action of which any railroad man has any dread. Rates have got to be up to the profit-yielding point, or the court will set them aside. If rates are reasonable they will not be touched. If they are unreasonable they ought to be changed; and to this principle the public mind appears to be pretty firmly welded."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), one of the leading opponents of the La Follette administration, says that the rate bill is far from perfect, and declares that the main benefit "that will follow the enactment of this new law will be the practical education the general public will acquire as the result of its enforcement. If a radical, anti-railroad spirit should direct the acts of the commission, the experience will be dearly bought."

IMMIGRATION FRAUDS.

DURING the last fiscal year, according to a statement in the New York *World*, "undesirable immigrants arrived at the rate of two a minute." Even if *The World* considers all immigrants undesirable, its statement rates the number of undesirable arrivals at about a quarter of an immigrant per minute more than the total immigration figures for the year. "Tens of thousands of them," says the *World*, "were criminals, tens of thousands of them were dissolute women, and hordes of them carried diseased baggage bearing counterfeit certification." The New York *Herald* also speaks in a similarly uncomplimentary strain. It says:

"For they are barbarians most of them. Subtracting a certain small percentage of fairly intelligent—a percentage drawn for the most part from the better class of Scandinavians, Scotch, and Germans—the great residuum are to all appearances so densely ignorant, so utterly alien to all our preconceived notions of what constitutes civilization, that it is only with great difficulty that we force ourselves to remember that most of them have been born and bred in the very strongholds of Christendom."

This year the numbers of incoming aliens are expected to surpass all previous records, and will reach, according to reliable predictions, at least one million, or one-eightieth of the entire population of the land. A most alarming fact in connection with this increase is the revelation made by Mr. Braun, secret agent of the Government, to the effect that it is largely due to the frauds practised against the immigration laws with the connivance of foreign governments which are seeking to rid themselves of their pauper and criminal classes. The report of Mr. Braun, as published by *The World*, shows that:

"Tens of thousands of foreigners are permitted to emigrate to this country without the fumigation of their baggage, as provided by law.

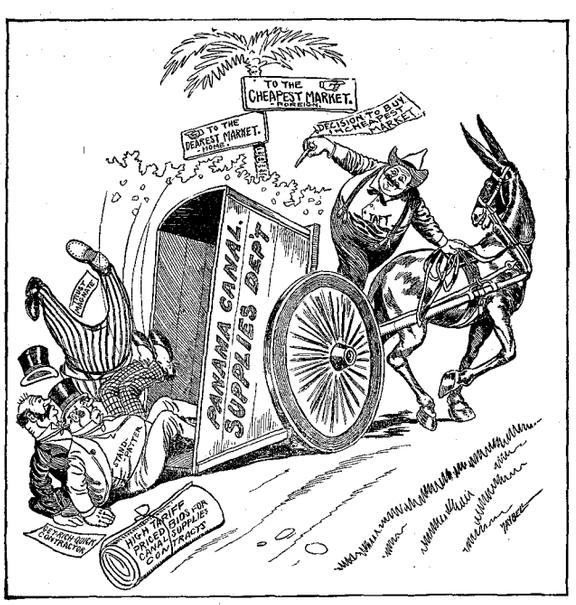
"The organized gangs of crooks who connive at this evasion stamp the emigrants' belongings with counterfeit government labels, and a counterfeit United States consular stamp, indicating that their baggage has been properly fumigated.

"These counterfeits are accepted at Ellis Island without question, and luggage from European centers, scourged with bubonic plague, cholera, trachoma, smallpox, and the germs of deadly fevers, are permitted to enter our ports daily. For this counterfeiting service the Italian gangs in particular charge 5 lire, or $1.

"In several of the European countries it is the custom to promise convicted criminals immunity from punishment, if they will emigrate to this country, or if their relatives will send them here."

But these are not the only irregularities which Mr. Braun unearthed. Besides learning of the practise of communities where jails were overcrowded, of liberating and giving prisoners assistance to go to the United States, and thus treating us as a penal colony sustained for their benefit, he also found an institution near Budapest from which parties of pauper children were sent here in care of fictitious parents, paid for the job. Of violations of the contract labor law Mr. Braun found abundant traces. Agents representing railroads were busy soliciting laborers around the head of the Adriatic. The present system of issuing naturalization papers is also claimed by Mr. Braun to be a prolific source of fraud in the emigrant traffic. The Administration at Washington has become so thoroughly alarmed over the situation that the despatches report that it is now considering measures of relief. Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor is reported as saying that "in my opinion the immigration problem is the most serious one which confronts the Government and the people of this country." Other members of the cabinet have frequently discussed the question, and now it is generally believed that President Roosevelt will make important recommendations on the subject to Congress at its next regular session. The comment of the press shows that the newspapers and the public think that the President and Congress can act none too soon in providing remedies to correct the evils of immigration, either by adopting restrictive measures or arranging for the better distribution of the aliens upon their arrival.

But the public sentiment in the Southern States is not particu-


TO THE CHEAPEST MARKET. FOREIGN
TO THE DEAREST MARKET. HOME
DECISION TO BUY IN CHEAPEST MARKET
TAFT
PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES DEPT
HIGH TARIFF FORCES BIDS FOR SUPPLIES CONTRACTS

DUMPED!—THE PATRIOTS FEEL PUT OUT.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

COME BACK, MY WANDERING BOY.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

NEW STYLES OF TARIFF DRAWBACKS.

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larly hostile to foreign immigration, provided the criminal and worthless elements are not admitted. The South seems to think that it has room for many more foreigners, and it is extending a welcoming hand to immigrants of the better classes, especially from Italy. The St. Louis *Republic*, speaking of the progress which emigrants from Italy have made beyond the Mississippi, says:

"In Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas are thriving settlements of Italians, with opportunities for thousands more. The climate in the Ozark range is peculiarly suitable to the Italian, and there he is free from the fevers to which he is commonly susceptible. The soil of these sections is suitable for the Italian's kind of farming, and the land can be purchased at small cost. It has been found that within a few years the Italians in these sections not only pay for their land in a short time, but build comfortable homes and become farmers and citizens of high character."

SECRETARY TAFT'S PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

MOST of the papers outside of Ohio in discussing the Republican State Convention which met at Columbus on May 24, made Secretary Taft the main subject of their remarks. The man who "sat on the lid" when President Roosevelt was hunting bear in Colorado was by all odds the chief center of interest at that convention. There were several reasons for this. It was presumed that what he would say on national questions would reflect the attitude of the Administration, and would also disclose his own individual views and show whether or not he was in line for the Presidential nomination in 1908. His fellow Republicans of Ohio gave Mr. Taft an excellent opportunity for these purposes by electing him the temporary chairman of the convention, and allowing him to deliver the keynote speech for the State campaign. The scrutiny to which this speech has been put has been all the more severe on account of the rumor that it had been read and approved at the White House before its delivery at Columbus. No material differences have been detected between it and previously reported utterances of President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft on the issues discussed, but considerable adroitness, however, has been noted in the way things which might have been difficult to say were left unsaid. For instance, as the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) points out:

"It was expected that the Secretary would make some reference to the recently announced policy of the Administration regarding the purchase of Panama Canal supplies from foreign manufacturers who offered lower rates than American houses; but those who were looking for a discussion of that theme were disappointed."

The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) also noticed this act of omission, and in comment on it and on the tariff in general says in substance:

Whatever may be the truth about the history of all this little affair, the present status of the Administration in it is pretty neatly indicated by the way in which Mr. Taft touched upon the tariff question in his speech to the Ohio Republican Convention yesterday. It was only in connection with the deficit that he spoke of the tariff at all. Secretary Taft proceeded to discuss the possible ways of increasing the revenue and declared that if the deficit continues in serious amount, then, in one way or the other, either our taxation on imports or our internal revenue system must be changed to meet the shortage, with every effort to cause the minimum of business disturbance. That is all. And surely it is not much. It will not set the Thames on fire, or disturb the repose of the most sensitive stand-patter.

But the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) thinks that Mr. Taft has treated the tariff question in a way that the "stand-patters" can not ignore. The Secretary referred to the contention that our growing deficit results from protection, which by stimulating our manufacturers to supply the home market, discourages importation, and so tends to cut off revenue. President McKinley's later utterances showed some evidence of this view, and so *The Tribune* rejoicefully exclaims:

"It is significant to find Secretary Taft directing the Republicans of President McKinley's State to the need of taking up the subject and bringing our revenue laws up to date with our industrial position."

Another vital question discussed by Secretary Taft at Columbus was government regulation of railroads. Mr. Taft opposes Mr. Bryan's plan for government ownership, but on the other hand he favors the Townsend-Esche bill as it passed the lower house of Congress. This appears from the following quotation. Says the Secretary:

"It [the bill] does not as yet provide for a general fixing of a table of rates by the commission, but only calls for a fixing of a maximum rate upon complaint with respect to a specific instance

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SECRETARY TAFT,

At a reception to the Railroad Congress in Washington. His position on Railroad rate legislation and on buying Panama supplies is expected to arouse powerful opposition in certain quarters to his presidential "boom."

of injustice. It seems a moderate measure, calculated to give the added power to the commission necessary to effectiveness in remedying wrongs in rates without creating an all-powerful tribunal which shall in advance take away from railways the power of rate-making and of elastically responding to varying conditions."

The Wall Street Journal (Rep.) fears that the words "as yet" suggest the possibility of further and more drastic legislation, but on the whole *The Journal* approves of the speech and says:

"We believe, as Secretary Taft does, that government regulation of rates, by providing an effective method for remedying railroad abuses, will prove the best possible barrier against the socialistic agitation for government ownership."

Whether Mr. Taft's presidential boom gained impetus from his speech at Columbus is a question which has given rise to lively comment. Among those who take a view of the case friendly to Mr. Taft is the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.). This paper sums up in

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a very effective way about all that has been said on the side it supports. So we clip the following from its editorial page:

"The Ohio Republicans know all about his [Taft's] record on the Philippine problem. They are familiar with what he said about railroad regulation and they are not deterred thereby in any purpose to do him honor. In this purpose both Secretary Taft's personality and his political antecedents aid and encourage. He is a big-brained, big-hearted, big-bodied man. He has a cordial manner which is simply the expression of his nature. He is a man-mountain full of kindliness; and at the same time, as is apt to be the case with men large according to the standards of moral and mental measurements, he is not without plenty of force. He can be strenuous if need be, but he prefers to be suave. In this respect he resembles in no small degree President McKinley, who entertained for him the warmest regard and even personal affection.

"Indeed, Secretary Taft was one of President McKinley's discoveries. . . . From his appointment as chairman of the Philippine Commission dates Mr. Taft's prominence before the people of the United States, and he has grown steadily year by year in their estimation. So rapid was this growth that in January, 1903, there was a considerable Taft movement looking to his nomination as the Republican candidate in 1904. This boom lacked many things essential to its success, among them encouragement from Governor Taft, as he then was. It was much talked over in Hanna circles, both in Washington and in Ohio, but it came to no conclusion of which the public ever heard. If Ohio should in 1908 bring forward the name of William H. Taft, it might have the force of combining, oddly enough, the support of two such elements, ordinarily diverse, as the Roosevelt Republicans and Republicans who followed Marcus A. Hanna."

THE JAPANESE NAVAL VICTORY.

OUR newspapers consider the smashing defeat of Rozhdestvensky the end of the war between Russia and Japan, whether the St. Petersburg authorities try to continue it or not. "The forlorn hope of a sprawling empire" is ruined, says the New York *Press*, a fate "which in one form or another was sure to overtake it from the day it set sail on its desperate errand under the ill-starred flag of the Romanoffs." Togo commands the sea, and Oyama commands the land, a situation that "can hardly mean less than that the war is over," declares the New York *Globe*, which continues:

"The great Japanese admiral, whose fame is now transcendent, has won for his country the decisive mastery which makes permanent all her other victories. Not for five years could Russia, by the utmost endeavor, hope to meet her enemy in Asia on anything like an equal footing.

"St. Petersburg, under the domination of the unscrupulous ministers who control the government of the Czar, may still speak words of defiance in the hour of crushing defeat. But the last blow for Russian occupation of Manchuria has no doubt been struck. At best Russia can still say there is war where there is no war."

As a result of this tremendously significant victory, "Asia has definitely entered upon a new era," believes the New York *Evening Mail*, and it goes on to say, in an interesting editorial:

"Already Port Arthur, Liao-Yang, and Mukden had drawn the curtain for this era. The destruction of what remained of Russia's sea power was necessary to bring upon the stage, fully panoplied in victory, the figure of the future mistress of the East.

"So long as Russian ships which were the equal, in steam and steel, of the Japanese navy, remained on the water, the issue between the nations could not be regarded as conclusively decided. . . . Russia's navy is gone with Spain's. Whatever remnant of it survives in Eastern waters may be destroyed at Japan's convenience. Unguarded transports, laden to the limit of safety with soldiers, munitions, and supplies, may traverse undisturbed the waters between Japan and Manchuria, magnifying Japan's advantage in the contest on shore.

"Admiral Togo's victory renders certain not only the effective prosecution of the land campaign in Manchuria, but the future investment of Vladivostok, and the serious menace of Russia's power on the whole coast of Siberia. It threatens to cut Russia off from access to the Pacific.

"With every day now the Japanese demands will grow. If they grow much more, they will menace the interests of other European Powers in China and Asia generally. The pressure of these Powers to avert further trouble must at once descend upon the Czar and his cabinet. . . . . .

"It is time now for the world to say to these warring Powers, whose bloodshed is reddening the dawn of a century that must be one of glorious peace and progress, that their fight has been fought. No hope now remains to Russia of turning the tide of Japan's victory. Let us have peace, in order that we may turn our eyes and our thoughts to the new situation created in the East by Asia's mastery, at last, of a European antagonist."

Capture of the Kaiser's Cup.—The victory of the American yacht *Atlantic*, in the ocean yacht race for the Kaiser's cup, incidentally breaking the record, causes as much jubilation in America as it causes depression in England and Germany. Says the New York *Globe*:

"Now that an American yacht has shown the way over the ocean to an international fleet, it will be difficult to push home the reproach that we keep the *America's* cup, not because we are the world's first yachtsmen, but by means of freak boats which we can sail in home waters with impunity. The handsome victory of the *Atlantic* shows that the *America* was not an accident.

"The widespread interest with which the race for the Kaiser's cup has been followed has afforded gratifying evidence to those who believe that no sport is sound which does not serve some substantial, useful purpose. In the eyes of these critical observers of modern contests, whether of strength, endurance, or ingenuity, the recent matches for the *America's* cup have promoted a deplorable type of vessel, especially on our side, which, far from adding to sailor craft, are rather means of demoralizing a pastime from which lessons of real commercial value should be drawn. Their joy in the victories of the American yachts has been turned to bitterness by contemplation of the makeshift toys with which our triumphs have been won, and they look to the present contest to reestablish in popular favor the seaworthy craft of which the old *America*, which brought us the famous cup that took her name, was a noble example."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

Alas, could Teddy only feel
He had square men for every deal,
He'd have no need to work and plan
For a square deal for every man.—*Life.*

WHILE the Moros were thoroughly pacified some time ago, they appear not to have heard about it.—*The Chicago News.*

Now that Philadelphia is awakened the grafters will have to adopt the refined methods in use in Michigan and other States.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

ADMIRAL BERESFORD wants the United States and Great Britain to have one flag. Does that mean one President, also?—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE participation of school-children in the outbreaks in Chicago indicates the need of a few strikes where they would be most effective.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

IT is said woman has a great influence on the national game of baseball. We have seen the home team when it certainly played in a very womanly way.—*The Denver Republican.*

NEGRO strike breakers may do the work in Chicago now, but there'll be no keeping them in Chicago after the watermelon season opens down this way.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

IF the Panama mosquitoes are all they are reported to be, the Government is making a mistake in not breaking them to harness and employing them in the work of excavation.—*The Chicago News.*

"WHAT would happen if every one told the truth for twenty-four hours?" asks the New York *Herald*. One result would doubtless be a severe shock to the *Herald* readers.—*The Washington Post.*

"NICHOLAS," says a Russian official, "is not so anxious for ability in his appointees as for devotion to his own person." You have only to observe the appointees to believe this.—*The Chicago News.*

ASTRONOMER FLAMMARION says Mars has a mild and delightful climate. But it is just possible that there are misguided astronomers on Mars who say the same thing about the earth.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

PAUL MORTON was taken into the Cabinet to advise the President how to run the railroads. When he quits the Cabinet he may be able to advise the railroads how to run the Government.—*The New York World.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

TEARS AS A TEST OF LITERATURE.

MR. MARRIOTT WATSON, an English writer of some reputation, recently suggested that a series of articles by the "right people" on "Books that Have Made Me Cry" would find many interested readers. This suggestion serves as a signal for an attack by Mr. Richard Le Gallienne upon a certain alleged tendency toward cynicism and brutality in the literature of to-day. A list of "books that have made me cry," says Mr. Le Gallienne, would contain few written in the last fifteen or twenty years. For the cynical hardness that he detects in recent literature he allots much of the blame to Omar Khayyam and the German philosopher Nietzsche.

"The rough-rider," says Mr. Le Gallienne, "has now his literary counterpart in the rough-writer."

Writing in *The Sunday Magazine*, which circulates as a supplement to the New York *Tribune*, the Philadelphia *Press*, and several other papers, he elaborates his impeachment of the age and its literature as follows:

"Now, for some twenty years the human weather has been inclement for anything in the nature of a lofty or gentle ideal. It has been impossible to obtain a hearing for any causes except those with force or expediency to back them. Causes involving moral or spiritual issues such as would have set our fathers' hearts on fire have found us cynically indifferent. The world has coldly looked on at the tortures of Armenia, at the suppression of Finland, at the destruction of the Boer republics, at the massacres of Jews and working men in Russia. When such men as Lincoln and Gladstone were in the world, such happenings would have created irresistible waves of universal indignation. But now—

> The dreams that our fathers dreamed, to-day are laughter and dust,
> And nothing at all in the world is left for a man to trust.
> Let us hope no more, or dream, or prophesy, or pray;
> For the iron world no less will crash on its iron way;
> And nothing is left but to watch, with a helpless, pitying eye,
> The kind old aims for the world, and the kind old fashions die.

"So wrote a certain poet in a mood of disillusion, and, looking back over the last few years, one might be pardoned for sharing his pessimistic view of things. For, whatever the reason, or whatever the source, there is no denying that a spirit of cynical hardness of heart has been abroad in the world during the last two decades, a spirit manifestly, and even explicitly, unchristian; and this spirit has not only been reflected in the literature of the time, but perhaps even it has emanated from two writers who certainly have wielded a marked influence: the German philosopher Nietzsche on one side, and Omar Khayyam on another—one scornfully rending the Christian doctrine of pity, in the glorification of imperious physical force, and the other sapping a serious interest in life by an atheistic gospel of passing pleasure. Nietzsche's scourge, and Omar's roses! They may seem very different things; yet both have been doing the same work of moral and spiritual disintegration, both have hardened the heart of man. One stanza of Omar Khayyam has done more to shake man's belief in his spiritual destiny than all Ingersoll's lectures put together."

"The automobile," says Mr. Le Gallienne, slipping into a more fanciful vein, "is no little symbolic of that hard and cynical spirit of the times of which I am speaking." On this point he continues:

"Compare the faces of coachmen and the faces of chauffeurs, and you will understand what I mean. Notice the kindly human look of the man who deals with horses (there is, so to say, something humanizing about horses), and notice the hard, cold, even cruel face of the man who drives the machine. The spirit of the machine seems to have passed into him, relentless and arrogant, the pride of power and speed."

But after all, the writer concludes, "man is an emotional, even sentimental, animal, and his cynical moods are of no long duration." Further:

"At heart he is a dreamer, and a lover, and something of a poet; and no literature that fails to respond to his emotional and imaginative needs can long survive. Cynicism may produce narrow masterpieces for the appreciation of the cynical connoisseur of such things; but no really vital work can be done in literature or any other art without deep feeling. Emotion is the basis of all great art, and pity is ever the sign of the masters, . . . and the writers, great or small, who have made the deepest impression, and longest kept a living place upon the book-shelves of the world, are those most deeply imbued with 'the sense of tears in mortal things,' that wistful pathos which so strangely haunts all the actions of men and women, and is no less present in their joy than in their sorrow—the pathos of being alive at all, alive in a world where every experience is mysterious or seemingly charged with some unknown immortal meaning."

A sense of this "poignant quality in all that pertains to human beings," says Mr. Le Gallienne, has animated the work of all lasting writers. He cites Æschylus and Homer and Shakespeare and Dante as "sometimes bringing us up with a sharp break by some short cry of unbearable human anguish, or some heart-breaking crisis of the eternal human drama." He finds this same quality in Balzac's vast canvases and in Lamb's thumb-nail sketches. And in the Bible he finds it in the very cadences of certain passages. We read:

"All great and vivid feelings lie close to tears, and therefore all great utterance; and no writing so fully illustrates this strangely moving power of words as the solemn cadences of the Bible. Open it where we will, be it some psalm of comfort, some love-song of Solomon, or some denunciation of Isaiah; and so thrilling are the words that the tears spring to our eyes at once, partly doubtless through association, but mainly, I think, from our joy in the perfectness of the expression:

> The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures: he leadeth me beside the still waters.
> Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.
> I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys.
> I sleep, but my heart waketh: it is the voice of my beloved that knocketh, saying, Open to me, my sister, my love, my dove, my undefiled: for my head is filled with dew, and my locks with the drops of the night.

"Here are words with no apparent sorrow in them, words of peace and faith and good counsel, and the ecstasy of happy love—yet why do our eyes fill as we read them? Is it not because they are so beautiful, and so vibrating with the very accent of living, so instinct with the grave import, the sweet savor and the keen thrill, of mortal existence?"

FAILURE OF THE DRAMA OF WEALTH-GETTING.

PLAYS which deal with the "money question," with the struggle for wealth and the whole atmosphere of finance, high or low, have never been popular and never can be interesting to the mass of theater-goers. This is the conclusion of the dramatic critic of the fortnightly French review, *Mercure de France*, in connection with a new and very powerful "drama of finance" by Émile Fabre, a gifted playwright, in which the real and only "hero" is money. In discussing this and other plays in which financial operations, financial dishonesty, and the power of money are the main themes, the critic, A. Ferdinand Herold, shows that no amount of realism, force, skill, and truth has ever given such dramas hold on public interest and attention.

The plot of Fabre's play, called "Les Ventres Dorés" (the name of a company of promoters and investors), is admitted to be absorbing and well developed, and the scenes are exciting and dramatic throughout. The story, briefly summarized, is as follows:

"A life-and-death struggle is in progress between two rival 'promoting' companies and their respective heads. Baron de Thau, the 'king of finance,' as he is known on the Bourse, a man without ties, affections, passions other than that of money-getting, and interests other than financial, a man of great energy and no heart or conscience, is the president of one of the companies; Baron d'Urth, a man of greater passion and violence, who hates his powerful rival and constantly schemes to ruin him and wreck his enterprises, heads the other company. Each has his followers,

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parasites, and real collaborators—mercenary politicians driven to shady finance by the extravagance of their womankind, cosmopolitan birds of prey, gamblers by habit and profession, old cynics, impoverished nobles, fortune-hunters, and so on.

"Thau is at the height of his success and prestige. He patronizes rulers of petty kingdoms, dictates their policies, appoints ministers and ambassadors. He tells one 'absolute' ruler that if he is not accommodating, his kingdom will speedily be converted into a republic.

"Thau has organized a New Africa Association, at a capitalization of three hundred million francs to develop the mines and other resources of Mauritania. The enterprise is launched with great pomp and circumstance, and shares are issued to an eager and excited public. But d'Urth is bound to wreck the company, and he circulates all sorts of damaging and alarming reports. The workmen of the society are attacked by insurgent tribes and rebels, property is destroyed, plans upset, etc. Such a report causes a 'slump' in the value of the shares, and unfortunately it is a true report. But d'Urth is largely responsible for the attack on the company. He had bribed the rebel chief and instigated the uprising.

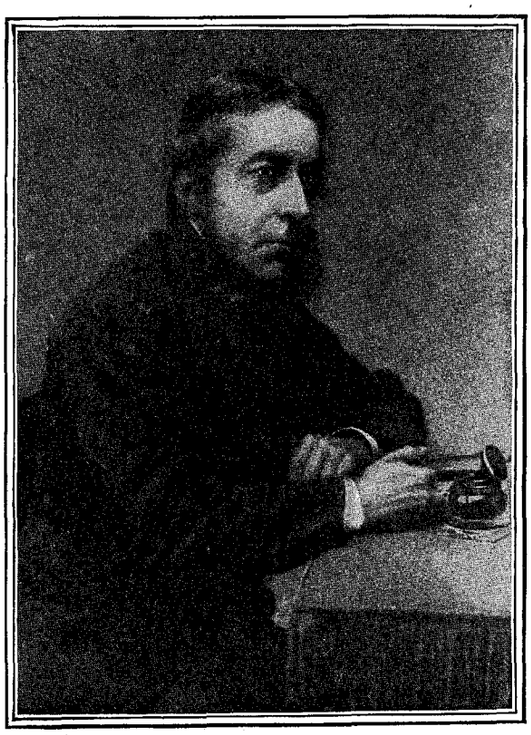
"Of course, the Government is at once appealed to. An expedition must be sent to Mauritania to protect French rights and property, and the campaign to enlist the politicians and ministers is begun forthwith. But the military expedition may be sent too late; the collapse of the company is imminent, and the shares are steadily declining.

"In violation of the law, the directors decide to buy in the shares of the alarmed investors with the company's funds. Other criminal means are resorted to in the hope of averting disaster. But all effort proves vain. The company goes to pieces. The president, officers, and directors are threatened with prosecution, and prison sentences stare them in the face. One of them, an honest man, has conscientious scruples and determines to reveal the truth in order to save what can be saved of the property for the stockholders.

"But at a critical moment he dies of apoplexy, and the corrupt officers breathe freely again. His wife has compromising letters, but she is persuaded to make common cause with the dishonest directors, for a Belgian company is ready to purchase the assets of the bankrupt concern, and she will get something for herself and children, otherwise exposed to absolute destitution.

"Thau is not wholly safe yet. D'Urth is still fighting him and seems certain of complete triumph. It so happens, however, that d'Urth's sister is in love with Baron Thau and wants to marry him. She gets possession of evidence proving her brother's part in the rebel uprising and depredations, and places it in Thau's hands. When d'Urth calls upon his rival to confound him completely, the tables are turned. It is d'Urth who is facing prison and ruin.

"Finally, the two financiers, realizing, like practical men, that neither can crush the other, decide to bury their differences and operate together henceforth in the world of high finance. Community of interest is to replace warfare."



MR. J. H. SHORTHOUSE,

Who achieved a single and conspicuous literary success in "John Inglesant," a book which has been said to contain the author's whole personality between its first page and its last.

Why, asks M. Herold, do dramas of finance fail to attract the general public? He answers that the average man is averse to being reminded in the theater of the worries, cares, and struggles which engross his mind during the day. He seeks a respite; he wants a different, a pleasanter atmosphere; he does not enjoy seeing and hearing about the miseries of the perpetual struggle for existence.

Octave Mirbeau's "Business is Business" may, continues the critic, seem an exception to the rule. It has gained a permanent place in the modern repertory, tho it has for its hero a financier and man of affairs. But in reality, that play is not a finance drama. Isidore Lechat does not struggle for money; his misfortunes are not of the financial order. It is not the financier who suffers and is overwhelmed; it is the man who is crushed. The death of his son, the dishonor and flight of his daughter—these episodes have nothing to do, directly, with money. As a man of affairs he is irresistible, unconquerable. We pity him because his power and wealth do not avert the catastrophe of the final act, and because his fate illustrates the folly of subordinating all interests to the acquisition of money. In short, "Business is Business" is the drama of a great financier, not a drama of finance. Molière, Balzac, and many lesser lights have attempted the latter drama, and none has succeeded in it.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ONE "NOVEL WITH A PURPOSE" THAT SUCCEEDED.

ALTHO the name of Mr. Joseph Henry Shorthouse appears on the title-pages of several fairly well-known books, it is probable that his claim upon the interest of posterity will rest entirely with his "John Inglesant," which is avowedly a "novel with a purpose." The writing of this book occupied ten years of Mr. Shorthouse's life, and when it was finished "it contained his whole personality between its first page and its last."

The author's life, letters, and literary remains have just been published in two volumes, edited by his widow. From these we learn that all his books, as he proudly declared, were written "with a purpose." In one instance at least he succeeded, where so many with the same literary creed have failed. How his first and most successful book got itself written we are thus told by his wife:

"He would often say, half playfully to me, 'I should so like to write a book; if it was only quite a little book which nobody read, I should like to write one.' Then when he felt that he collected materials for a work, he said, 'I am quite ready to begin a book, only I want a plot.' By and by he found just what he wanted—the story of a knight who, on returning from a crusade, met and forgave the murderer of his brother. Round this one incident was woven the story of 'John Inglesant.'

"For about ten years he worked at intervals at his self-chosen task, always reading to me each paragraph or page as it was written, but rarely mentioning the matter to any of his friends. Once, for a period of almost two years, he left off writing, said that he was tired, that it was of no use to go on, for he would not be able to afford its publication himself, and he was certain that no publisher would take it."

The book was finally finished, and a hundred copies were privately printed. One of these fell into the hands of Mrs. Humphry Ward, who took it with her on a visit to Mr. Alexander Macmillan. The publisher, who was something of a Platonist, became interested in the book and undertook its publication. Its popular success was instant. One of the letters of the present work gives the author's own account of his book:

"The book is a philosophical romance. The examples of this

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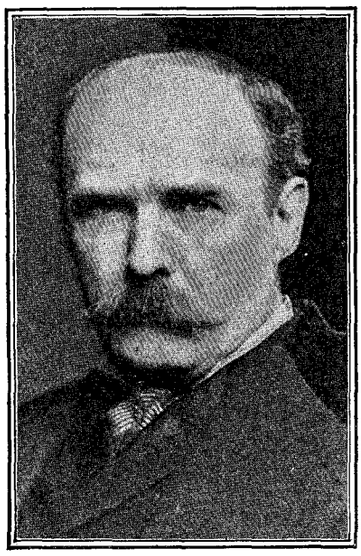
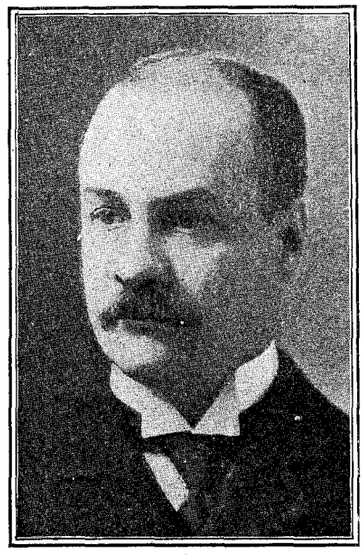


MR. FREDERICK DIELMAN,
President of the National Academy of Design.

kind in literature are very few. They have seemed to me to err in giving such a quantity of philosophy and such a little romance. I have endeavored to avoid this fault; the characters are therefore introduced with a philosophical purpose, and not as mere representatives of life. Inglesant was loyal to an *idea*. I do not think he can be said to have been loyal even to the Jesuit—it was the idea of devotion with which the Jesuit had inspired him. Much less could he be said to be loyal to the king, for whom personally he probably cared little; the τὸ καλόν of his master Plato enabled him to be loyal to apparently opposite interests—as you say, he was loyal to the Jesuitical order and to the cause of religious freedom. He was not loyal even to his lady-love, for he deserted her at the call of the dominating instinct. What this instinct was is not easy to put into a few words. He had been taught to prefer ideas to men, to believe that men were actuated more or less by good and noble ideas; that the noblest of such ideas was self-sacrifice and obedience; that therefore, whatever came, he supposed self-devotion and obedience were most becoming. Added to this, doubtless, was an intense desire to approve himself in the eye of his teacher, Father St. Clare; but this idea was subordinated to the higher one, as is proved by his attempt to exchange the Jesuit influence for that of the Benedictine.

"Altogether I should say that Inglesant's life was one gallant struggle for freedom. The struggle of a being handicapped in every way—by constitutional heredity, by circumstance, by accident of training, by course of events—but a struggle triumphant to the end and bringing satisfaction to himself. His instinct reminds us a little of Socrates's demon—'a kind of voice which from childhood always diverts me from what I am about to do, but never urges me on.'"



PRESIDENT BUTLER, OF COLUMBIA,
With whom, it is said, the idea of a merger between the art schools of the National Academy of Design and of Columbia University originated.

The identification of the man with his book is one of the points emphasized by other contributors to the memorials besides the author herself. Shorthouse was born a Quaker, but he went over to the Church of England and always described himself as a "strong sacramentalist." The Rev. J. H. Smith, in his introduction, says, "Mr. Shorthouse was neither a professed theologian nor a systematic philosopher. Yet perhaps no one in our time more forcibly than he brought home to men's minds the reality of the immanence of God in all the works of His creation, the sacramentarian spirituality of the ordinary facts of life."

A writer in the London *Times* thus summarizes his estimate of the man and his work:

"But the most characteristic charm of his work is its intense individuality. Shorthouse is utterly without the dramatic gift, he has very little insight into character or motive, he created no really living figure. What he does is to present, steadily and patiently, a single point of view. For ten years he labored to express himself in one packed, elaborate book. He threw himself entirely into it, and when it was finished it contained his whole personality between its first page and its last. He never wrote another long book; probably he could not have filled one; the stories which followed his sudden fame are the slightest possible fragments. Where, as in 'Blanche, Lady Falaise' and 'Sir Percival,' he tried to throw his stiff, ornate robes over titled personages of contemporary life, the result is little short of ludicrous. 'John Inglesant' stands alone, with little or no merit as a novel, with its philosophy worn very thin, yet a deeply attractive book, partly owing to the charm of its grave austerity, but mostly because a lofty and mature mind has here lavished its entire store."

NEW YORK'S ART MERGERS.

THE National Academy of Design recently accepted, by a large majority vote, the proposals of Columbia University to create under joint control a school of fine arts, in which both the theory and practise of art will be taught. This event, in the opinion of *The Outlook*, "should create in New York one of the leading art schools of the world." The terms of the agreement, as stated in the press, are as follows: The Academy is to transfer its schools to Columbia University, but is to retain certain rights and privileges in those schools. It is to maintain, at its own expense, three, and possibly five, professors. It is to become jointly responsible with the University for raising a sum of $500,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the proposed school of fine arts, which will include the Academy's schools of painting, sculpture, drawing, and engraving, together with the Columbia courses in architecture, music, and the history and criticism of art. The University is to loan a site on its own premises, rent free, for twenty-five years, but the building is to be the property of the University.

It is said that a small but earnest minority of the academicians were opposed to the terms of this alliance. This minority expressed doubt as to whether the schools of the Academy could be merged into this larger scheme for a Columbia school of art without "losing their identity or jeopardizing their own interests and traditions." *The Evening Post* is inclined to hold its judgment in reserve. The result of the merger, it says, will be a school of the theory and practise of art "more rigidly academic in its management than even the École des Beaux-Arts and the affiliated schools of the Sorbonne and Louvre." It remarks further:

"Only time will tell whether scholasticism is an appropriate atmosphere for the growth of the artist. Meantime, the Academy solves the rather difficult problem of its schools, and is free to work for a central exhibition building. But this plan must wait until the mooted union between the Academy and the Society of American Artists is effected. If this federation should result in a worthy annual exhibition of Amer-

MR. JOHN LA FARGE,
President of the Society of American Artists.

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ican art, the general public will care rather little how the Academy schools were eliminated from the transaction. Finally, it should be realized that nothing like absorption of the Academy has been proposed or contemplated. Under the new arrangement, while entering into a partnership which is terminable with Columbia, it retains control of its present schools, and actually gains greater freedom to exercise its functions as an exhibiting body."

Another interesting merger in the New York art world is alluded to in the above paragraph. It has been persistently rumored for the past month that the Society of American Artists contemplates a union with the National Academy of Design, from which it seceded in 1877. It is further reported that other organizations, as, for instance, the Ten American Painters, who in their turn seceded from the Society of American Artists, would also be glad to merge into the Academy. *Harper's Weekly* remarks:

"The proposed union, if carried out, would put the art interests of the town in a stronger position than they hold now, and would be likely to result in better exhibitions than are now given, and in more of them, and in more public interest in them. The merger would probably be strengthened by the accession of some other smaller societies, and the resulting academy would be in a good position to get public support for the much-coveted art institute, a larger building more suitable for picture exhibitions than any that the present societies can command."

The Sun points out that the obstacles to such a union are slight:

"A merger like the one planned, according to an academician, will be easy, because the Academy and the society have 87 members in common. Of the society's 139 members, 48 are academicians and 39 are associates. There is likely to be no opposition to the merger, it is said, except such as may come from a few hard shelled old members who may feel they are somehow being crowded out. But as a two-thirds vote will carry the merger, it is said to be practically assured.

"The charter of the Academy at present limits the number of full-fledged academicians to 100. This number may have to be increased when the society is absorbed. But a change like that is not difficult."

A FRENCH VIEW OF IRELAND'S LITERARY REVIVAL.

M. AUGUSTINE FILON, writing in the *Journal des Débats*, gives a brief but interesting French impression of the Irish literary renascence that has become so familiar to American readers. After noting the rise of the various Irish societies—Literary, Folk-song, and Text; after a word for the National Theater at Dublin and the plays of Mr. Yeats, who, as he puts it, "seems to be recognized by everybody as the Victor Hugo of this Irish pleïad," M. Filon interprets the whole movement, both in its Irish and its English aspects, as "the old national spirit reanimating itself; the old duel beginning again, no longer in the field of material and political interests, but in the realm of sentiment and idea." Thus, from this French point of view, "the Land League of twenty-five years ago lives again in the Gaelic League, and Mr. Yeats is Parnell become poet and dramatist."

In the Irish theater M. Filon finds not so much real drama as "poetry in concrete form." In fact, throughout this new literature, above all in Yeats—"with charm of originality and fancy, and now and then the grand compelling accent of the ancient Celts"—he finds:

"First, an idealism, vague but immense, which seems to derive its force consciously or unconsciously from catholic inspiration, and which ranges itself scornfully against the vulgar and grasping commercialism of the Anglo-Saxon. Then a patriotism which our own, ardent as it is, can not comprehend. The explanation of it all is in the fact that Ireland's ideal of herself is never realized, never incarnated; she hovers always aloft in memory or dream, untouched by the stains of reality. An actual, living country may compromise its honor—may make itself ridiculous or corrupt; but the ideal land keeps ever the ineffable loveliness of things divined—of realities but half-revealed."

And again:

"The Irish temperament knows naught of seeking its blessings in this world; it is divinely idle and contemplative. Ireland still lives that life of the olden time that ran so much slower and deeper—so wonderfully deeper. The individual was fully aware of his own being; he was not, as to-day, swept along in great social currents, absorbed by the collective mass of which he is but a molecule. . . . The Irish poetry gives us something of those feelings so intense, so personal, that made the charm of that existence. Humble, rustic life attracts it, and solitude for it has irresistible fascinations."

In the following passage M. Filon makes a significant point:

"Yet the Celtic soul comes to nature, not in the manner of Rousseau or Wordsworth, to confide to her its own emotions, to impose upon her its own inner states of feeling, to demand of her a sympathy she can not give; rather does it lay itself upon her bosom as if to sleep and dream, to become imbued with her calm and strength, to forget and lose itself in her, to fly with the winds and flow with the waters until it feels across its passing flesh the sweep of the sublime breath, the infinite stirring of universal life."

Whether this Irish poetry is to "ennoble itself with masterpieces" or to continue "only a repertoire of poetic impressions"; whether it will actually succeed in "reviving the language that belongs to it," or will "bend the idiom of the odious Sassenach to the expression of unwonted sentiments," M. Filon invokes some score of years to settle. — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Zangwill's Indictment of Modern Comedy.—Mr. Israel Zangwill utters some rather pungent criticism upon the class of musical plays and farcical comedies which find favor with the amusement-seeking public. He finds in most of them a vein of "appalling vulgarity" which "must be steadily debasing to the moral currency." This vulgarity, he points out, is not related merely to those matters which are the concern of the censor. "Sex is not the whole of life, or the whole of vulgarity." Proceeding to the chief count in his indictment, Mr. Zangwill writes (in *The Cosmopolitan*) as follows:

"But the cynical ideas which are accepted as the current coin of comedy, the low ideals which are supposed to animate everybody, the sordid acceptance of pecuniary standards, the universal mendacity ascribed to mankind in a fix, the mutual deception of spouses—this pervasive wink, this sniggering acquiescence in a human nature infinitely below the best standards of our race—all this, presented steadily year in, year out, in a thousand theaters, must be perpetually corroding and undermining all the ideals for which the churches are fighting. Little wonder the Puritan reads Defoe's distich as:

> Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
> The devil always builds a theater there.

"It is indeed somewhat perplexing to consider that both churches and theaters cater to the very same population, and that by some extraordinary transmogrification the person who aspires to all that is noble and true so long as he is sitting in a pew, becomes a contented smirker over the sins and weaknesses of humanity the moment he is placed in a stall."

NOTES.

DR. OSLER, speaking recently before his fellow alumni of McGill University, advanced a plea for greater academic leisure in American universities. "Time to think," he fears, is denied to many professors because of the demands made upon them as teachers. Mr. W. H. D. Rouse makes the same point in "From a College Window," in the *Cornhill Magazine* (May).

MADAME MODJESKA, it appears, is no longer a believer in the movement for the creation of a national theater in this country. Twenty years ago she wrote the first article that appeared urging the foundation of such an institution. But she is recently reported by the *Evening Mail* as saying: "I know the United States better now than I did then, and I would never urge such a thing now. The conditions that exist here would make a national theater impossible. And I don't believe that it will ever come to pass."

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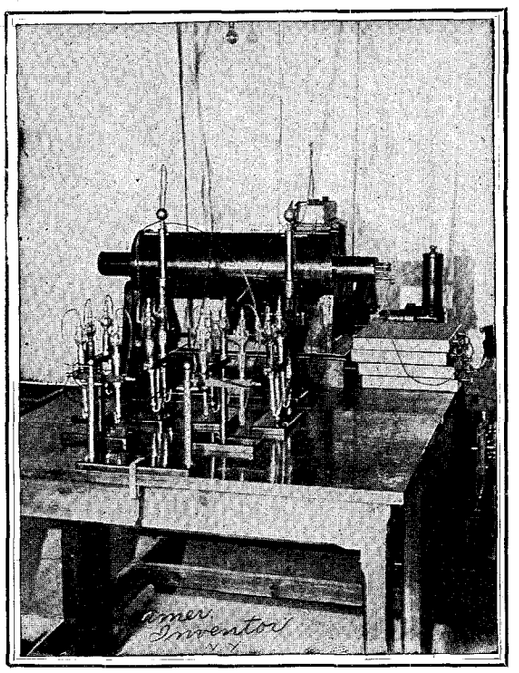
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

TO CLEAR FOGS WITH ELECTRICITY.

FOGS are not only disagreeable, but very expensive, especially in fog-bound London, where they are often the direct cause of great loss to merchants. During the week preceding Christmas last it is estimated that as a result of foggy weather at least $50,000,000 was lost in that city, business being paralyzed for the time being. This being the case, the invention of some means for clearing the air of fog would mean to the British merchant a very material increase of prosperity. The problem is one of such serious importance that experiments are now being carried on with a view of finding practical means for dispelling the dense atmospheric conditions. Says W. Raymond, in an article on the subject in *The American Inventor:*

"Some twenty years ago, a great English scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, now principal of the University of Birmingham, rediscovered the fact that by discharging electricity into a smoky or dusty atmosphere, the small particles of which the smoke is composed tend to coalesce into flakes in the space around the points of discharge, and to be deposited on all opposing surfaces.



BATTERY OF RECTIFIERS CONNECTED UP TO A LARGE RUHMKORFF COIL WITH CONDENSERS.

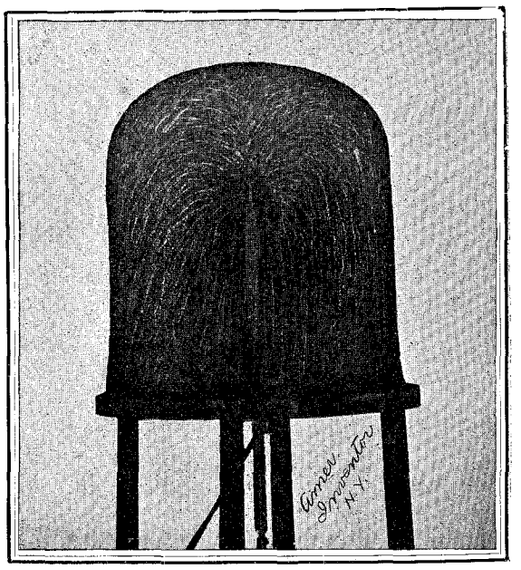
Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

"Now this property of the electric discharge of the coalescent deposit of matter suspended in the air has many possible applications, such for instance as the clearing away of fog or mist, or the deposit of useful fumes, such as the lead fumes in the manufacture of white lead; or again, the possible use in the electrifying of clouds to produce rain, by causing the small particles to coalesce. Indeed it may even be possible to affect the weather by the discharge of electricity into the air, positive electricity for fine weather and negative for wet.

"The apparatus needed for a laboratory experiment to show the deposition of fog is a large glass bell-jar in which to keep the artificial fog, and a Voss or a Wilmshurst machine to give a small current at a very high potential. This experiment was exhibited to the British Association at Montreal, in 1884, in Sir Oliver Lodge's lecture on 'Dust.'

"The apparatus is shown herewith. One terminal of the Voss is connected to a sharp point, which stands up inside the bell-jar, and which is well insulated. The other terminal is connected to a metal plate to represent the earth, on which the bell-jar stands.

"The bell-jar is then filled with smoke, which can be made by burning paper, wet straw, turpentine, magnesium ribbon, or other substances, or by the use of burning sulfur and ammonia. The Voss machine is then turned and the small particles of smoke are at once seen to form into long streamers, which are deposited on the discharging rod and on the sides of the jar, while the air in the jar is left entirely clear.

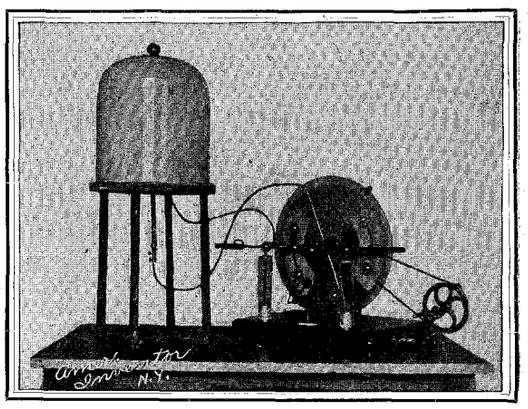


APPEARANCE OF THE BELL-JAR DURING THE DISCHARGE OF ELECTRICITY.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

"This method of depositing fogs, tho simple and easily performed in the laboratory, has not come into practical use on a large scale, owing to the difficulties which arose in the production of a direct current of sufficiently high potential to spit off readily from the discharging points into the atmosphere.

"There are two ways of producing a suitable current. One is by using an electro-static machine, such as a Voss or Wilmshurst. These are satisfactory in the laboratory, but would not be reliable for use on a large scale, as they are very delicate, and are affected by moisture in the air. The second method is by using a dynamo, but until recently this has been impossible, owing to there being no continuous current dynamo capable of working at the high potential necessary. Now, however, Mr. Cooper Hewitt's mercury vapor rectifier has been found capable of working at very high potentials, and its use enables alternating dynamos and transformers to be employed, their current being rectified so as to maintain a continuous discharge in one direction. . . . . ."



SIR OLIVER LODGE'S LABORATORY FOG DISPERSING APPARATUS USED IN EXPERIMENTS MADE IN 1884.

Courtesy of *The American Inventor* (New York).

The use of two aerial wires, both fitted with discharging points, one for the positive and the other for the negative current, is believed by the writer to be the most suitable arrangement for depositing fume in the flues, or settling chambers of factories, and

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for clearing fogs within a limited area. It would be applicable, he thinks, to navigable rivers, on whose banks the wires might be suspended at a safe height from the ground. He goes on to say:

"At the present time experiments are being carried out on a small scale at Birmingham University. Wires have been erected from Sir Oliver Lodge's laboratory to the adjoining roofs. But as the site is high and somewhat shut in by buildings, a really dense fog is extremely rare. Nevertheless, if there are no fogs, some valuable experience is sure to be gathered from the experiment.

"It remains now for some of the large enterprising shipping or railway companies to undertake a really practical test on a large scale. Large sums of money are spent yearly by the railway companies on detonators, extra signal men 'foggers,' and to this is added the expense and inconvenience of trains delayed by fogs. Surely it would be cheaper and simpler to disperse the fogs, even if it were only for a comparatively small area around the large railway stations. The benefit it would be in a large harbor if the sides of the harbor, or if each vessel in it, carried a small fog dispersing apparatus, is, of course, obvious. It would seem hardly available while ships are traveling at full speed, since it would have to be capable of maintaining a clear space of, say, a hundred yards ahead of the vessel. The apparatus might also be employed with advantage in lighthouses, lightships, rivers, and other places where natural fogs accumulate.

"In general, all town fogs are artificial, in that they can be prevented if the public would take the trouble to burn their coal completely, and not waste more than half by discharging it into the air in the form of smoke and soot. There are several open fireplaces and grates now on the market which burn a considerable percentage of the smoke made, and are a marked improvement on the old-fashioned fireplace built high up, with open bars in front and underneath, which cause an unnecessary draught up the chimney, wasting most of the heat, and not giving the coal time to burn completely.

"When the gas companies supply a cheap form of gas for heating and power, and when an improved form of gas fire is universally adopted, then the thick town fogs of to-day will no longer exist, and there will be no need for the double expense of first making a fog and then dispersing it. Meanwhile, it will be interesting to see the experiment tried on a large scale in a fog-producing town.

"The method now devised and patented of supplying extremely high tension electricity from ordinary city mains renders the discovery for the first time feasible and practicable on a commercial or engineering scale.

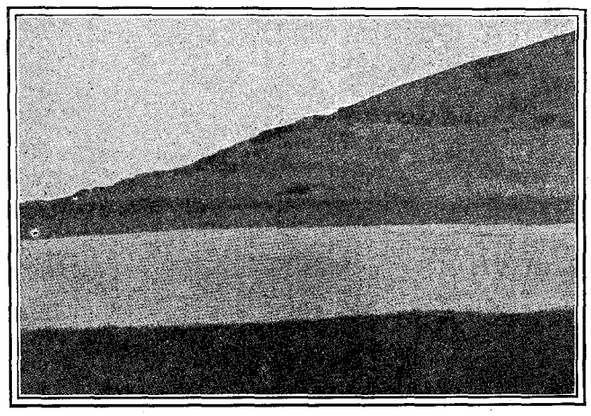
"Sir Oliver Lodge made extensive experiments during the above-mentioned fog in London, which resulted in partially dispelling the heavily laden air. His methods for dispersing entailed the use of electricity from the tops of specially erected towers. Tho he has been working upon this problem for the past twenty years, the practical solution of dispelling fogs on a large scale yet remains to be performed."

Fire from Incandescent Lamps.—Referring to an item, quoted recently in these columns, about a salesman who used an incandescent lamp as a foot-warmer, *The Electrical Review* remarks editorially that the author of the item did not bring out sufficiently the real danger attending such a proceeding. Says the writer:

"It is not impossible that, as suggested, a restless sleeper might break a lamp placed under the bed-covers, and should he do this, he might cut his foot on the broken glass; but there would be little danger of fire arising from the accident. The real danger of fire exists before the lamp is broken. A thirty-two-candle-power incandescent lamp absorbs about 100 watts. Placed under the bed-covers, all of this energy is converted into heat, and as the lamp is comparatively small, and the covers good heat insulators, it does not take long for a high temperature to be attained. This supply of energy, at the rate of 100 watts, is equivalent to 5.7 British thermal units per minute, which would be sufficient to raise one pint of water about fifty-seven degrees in ten minutes. When the lamp is closely surrounded by a non-conductive material it does not take long for the latter to be heated to a dangerous point. One can test this easily for himself by wrapping a thick cloth about an incandescent lamp when it is lighted. In a few minutes the cloth will be smouldering, and possibly break into flame. When such a condition is not merely likely, but almost certain to occur, there is no necessity of dwelling upon the inadvisability of obtaining a comfortable night's rest by the means suggested. It is a fact that possibly the greatest danger of fire from an incandescent lamp arises from this cause, because many persons who should know better seem to forget that it gives off heat, and therefore provision should be made for dissipating this. In other words, the lamp should not be placed in an enclosed position, unless it is surrounded by fireproof material, and it should not come in contact with anything combustible. This is one of the requirements of the fire underwriters, and it is something that should be known by every one."

PREHISTORIC WATER-SUPPLY.

THE ridges that mark so many English hill-slopes and the embankments that crown their tops have been the despair of many an archeologist. "Camps," they are usually called, yet if they were fortifications it would have required more than the country's whole population to man them. Even if they were but temporary refuges for men and cattle, where could such a host have been fed and watered? One theory is that their builders constructed "dew-ponds"—hollows where water collected nightly by condensation from the moist atmosphere, and the remains of these are shown to the visitor together with evidences of the tracks over which cattle were driven to drink from them. Altho their construction presupposes a considerable degree of scientific knowledge on the part of primitive man, this theory is upheld with such skill in a recent book on "Neolithic Dew-ponds and Cattle-ways" by A. J. and G. Hubbard (London, 1905), that it is regarded by a reviewer in *Nature* as well-nigh established. Says the writer (April 27):



CATTLE-WAYS LEADING DOWN TO DEW-POND AT THE NORTH OF CISSBURY RING.

"The construction of dew-ponds by the early inhabitants of Britain has often been glibly asserted, but few, if any, have furnished such clear and circumstantial evidence as the authors of this short treatise. The water-supply for the occupants of our huge prehistoric 'camps' has always been somewhat of a mystery, and it has been suggested that they were only temporary refuges, when the country was 'up,' so that a permanent supply was not regarded as a necessity. But the watering of men and animals on the scale indicated by the areas enclosed would be a formidable task even for a day, and another explanation must be sought. The late General Pitt-Rivers, for example, held that the water-level of the combes was higher then than now, and streams would have been plentiful on the slopes; but, feeling the inadequacy of this view, he also had recourse to the dew-pond theory. To those familiar with the process, this might seem an obvious expedient, but the interesting account given of the formation of such reservoirs might make us chary of crediting prehistoric man with such scientific methods.

"An exposed position innocent of springs was selected, and straw or some other non-conductor of heat spread over the hollowed surface. This was next covered with a thick layer of well-puddled clay, which was closely strewn with stones. The pond would

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gradually fill, and provide a constant supply of pure water, due to condensation during the night of the warm, moist air from the ground on the surface of the cold clay. Evaporation during the day is less rapid than this condensation, and the only danger is that the straw should become sodden by leakage. It is for this reason that springs or drainage from higher ground are avoided, as running water would cut into the clay crust.

"Some ponds of this kind, no doubt of very early and perhaps of Neolithic date, may still be seen in working order: others are of modern construction; but to and from the ancient dew-ponds (or their sites) can sometimes be traced the hillside tracks along which the herds were driven, one leading from the camp, or cattle enclosure hard by, to the watering-place, another leading back, to avoid confusion on the road. These and other details as to guard-houses and posts of observation are brought to our notice in the description of selected strongholds in Sussex and Dorset; and verification, if, indeed, such is demanded, must be sought on the spot by any who have doubts or rival theories.

"The banks, that enclosed pasture areas, sometimes of vast extent, were no doubt stockaded against man and beast, and may be compared with the base-court defences of the Norman burh; but the excavator of Wansdyke had an alternative theory that such banks were sometimes erected for driving game. Incidentally, the authors discountenance the view that the 'camps,' not to mention the outworks, were ever efficiently manned. Their extent would necessitate for this duty a vast number of fighting men within call.

"Possibly, in a few instances, the ridges on the hill-slopes may be due to outcropping strata, and others might suggest terrace cultivation; but there seems ample evidence for the view taken that Neolithic cattle-tracks have survived to this day around certain of our most imposing 'camps.'"

FINDING A LOST MINE.

STORIES of lost mines are not uncommon, and they are always fascinating. In many instances a promising vein has come suddenly to an apparent end owing to a "fault" or other geologic breach of continuity that has carried the rest of it upward or downward beyond the miner's ability to find it again. The history of a case in which the lost end of the vein was rediscovered by persistent digging, briefly told by Harold I. Read in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (May 4), is especially interesting on account of the accompanying diagrams. Says Mr. Read:

"The condition of the mine at the time it was abandoned by the original owners is shown in Fig. 1. They had followed the vein down between walls of gray limestone to a depth of 650 feet, where the contact between diorite and limestone was encountered. However, this condition had nothing to do with the regular course of the vein, and they continued to extract the same rich ore to the 900-foot level. It is estimated that the production of the mine to this point aggregated $7,000,000. At the 900-foot level an unexpected condition confronted them. They were at an entire loss as to what to do to rediscover the vein. They ran thousands of feet on the fault; owing to particles of ore ('the drag') within the fault, they decided to sink. Conditions seemed to warrant the conclusion that the vein had taken a directly reverse dip at the 900-foot level. As nothing was encountered in the shaft, a raise was made, as shown in Fig. 1, but still on the near side of the fault. They then started to cross-cut and raise on the further side, but in this work they fared as badly as in their other endeavors to find the vein.

"Owing to these circumstances, the mine was permanently abandoned by the original owners in 1889. In 1900, Mr. I. E. Rockwell, of Chicago, became interested in the property. He decided to unwater the old workings after an idleness of twelve years and see what could be done in the matter of rediscovering the lost bonanza. The undertaking proved costly. However, after this part of the work had been accomplished and the mine had received a thorough study, he decided to continue the cross-cut at the 900-foot level away from the fault; then a raise was made, which again encountered the vein and ore, as shown in Fig. 2.

"Later explorations encountered a series of faults, causing similar breaks in the vein."

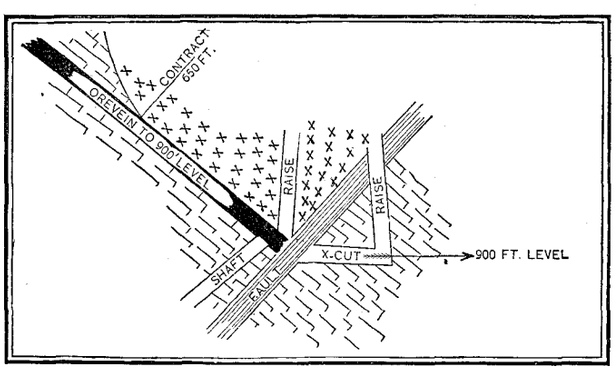

FIG. 1.

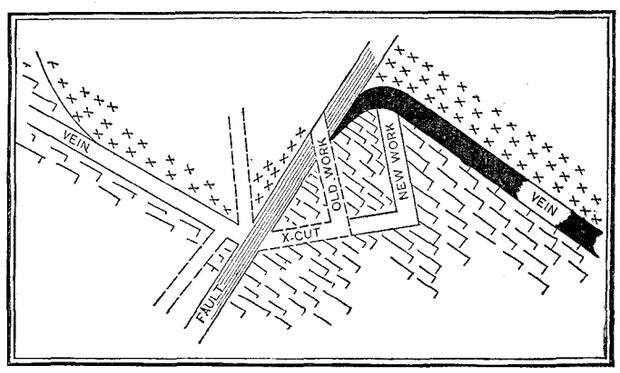

FIG. 2.

ORIGIN OF THE TURKEY.

THE turkey, which, according to some authorities, should be our national bird rather than the eagle, is doomed instead to bear by accident the name of an alien land, and to be honored in the country of its origin only for culinary purposes. How it came to be introduced into Europe and how it was given its present inappropriate name are chapters in an interesting story, part of which is told by a French investigator, M. Oustalet, in the *Bulletin de la Société Nationale d'Acclimatation*. From a notice of this article in *Cosmos* (Paris) we translate the following paragraphs:

"The domestic turkey is so similar to the wild turkey of the United States and Mexico that we are forced to seek its origin in the New World. Those are at fault who believe that they recognize the mention or description of this fowl in old Latin works; these relate incontestably to the guinea-hen.

"If we are to credit the evidence collected by M. E. Oustalet . . . our turkey is a descendant of that of Mexico and Texas. The ancient Mexicans began the domestication of these birds. When the famous adventurer, Hernando Cortez, conquered Mexico in 1520 he found several thousands of them kept in the courts of Montezuma's palace.

"Spain was doubtless the first European country to receive these exotics (1520) which were first called 'Indian peacocks.' Thence probably they passed, four or five years later, into England. An old poem relates that turkeys, carp, and beer reached England in the same year. This famous year was the fifteenth of Henry VIII.'s reign (1524).

"What is the origin of the English name turkey cock or turkey? It was doubtless thought that the fowls came from Turkey, for probably they had been brought to England by merchants who dealt chiefly with Turkey and the Levant. As the newly discovered West Indies were also confused with the East Indies, the 'Indian peacocks' took with us [the French] the name of 'Calcutta fowl,' 'Indian fowl,' and 'Indian cocks.' The alteration and abbreviation of these latter names [*poules d'Inde* and *coqs d'Inde*] give us the present [French] names *dindes* and *dindons*.

"In 1541 turkeys were valuable in England; a rule promulgated by Archbishop Cranmer prohibits the serving in a feast of more than one individual of the great species of birds, 'such as cranes, swans, and turkeys.' Fourteen years later, the species was already less rare; at a banquet there appeared, among other delicacies, two large and four small turkeys, which were valued at only four shillings each, while swans and cranes brought ten shil-

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lings and capons a half-crown. In 1573 they were no longer reserved for formal feasts; farmers, for Christmas, were accustomed to serve turkeys at table, and the turkeys that fluttered about in the farmyard, awaiting their turn at the spit, were dangerous neighbors for the fields of peas and hops.

"For a long time the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk were rivals in the raising of turkeys. In autumn on the roads that led to the capital could be met flocks of hundreds of the fowls, driven by a lad armed with a long pole having a piece of red cloth at the end, for the sight of red cloth always excites turkeys, as is well known. Nearly a century ago the city of Norwich sent to London, in the space of three days, more than 4,000 turkeys.

"In France, according to popular tradition, twelve turkeys were offered as a rarity by the municipality of Amiens to King Charles IX., when he was passing through that city. But in reality the species was well known fifteen or twenty years before Charles IX. . . . . .

"We find details on the raising of turkeys in the *Maison Rustique*. This book, published in Paris in 1578, contains the following passage: 'Calvy, who brought this bird to France from the isles of the Indies, newly discovered by the Spanish and Portuguese, whether it be called Indian cock or Indian peacock, has enriched us rather in taste than in profit. . . . They are hideous to look upon because of their deformity of head. . . . Truly their flesh is delicate, but it is insipid and difficult of digestion, wherefore it is usually larded and spiced.' . . . If we are to believe the physicians of the time, turkeys' eggs were a cause of leprosy.

"Nevertheless turkeys had a better reputation with some others, even at this period. In 1584, Geoffroy Linocier, in a 'History of Four-footed Animals, Birds, Etc.,' declared that turkeys were a delicious morsel, worthy of the tables of the great. And altho the good King Henry IV. wished that all the peasants of his kingdom should have boiled chicken every Sunday, his caterers desired doubtless that roast turkey should be reserved for the royal feasts, for dealers in poultry once went from village to village, taking turkeys without payment 'under the pretext that they were for the King.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STILL ANOTHER SENSE.

IF we are to accept all the suggestions of recent writers on psycho-physiology, man will be credited, not with five senses, but with at least a score. The researches that have led to these suggestions are valuable in showing that the subject of sense-perception is much broader than used to be supposed and can not be separated into clearly defined regions labeled, "sight," "touch," etc. A recent French writer, M. Bounier, in a book entitled "The Sense of Attitudes" (Paris, 1904), suggests that we group together a number of the proposed subsidiary senses under a single head, and refers them to a property of the nerves by which we apprehend the direction from which a sense-impression, external or internal, comes. He would thus assign a physiological reason for what has usually been accounted a purely mental phenomenon—a tendency that has become noticeable of late. His argument is condemned in the *Revue Scientifique* (May 6) by M. Henri Piéron, in a review of Bounier's book. Says M. Piéron:

"The 'sense of attitudes' is M. Bounier's substitute for the muscular sense, the 'kinesthetic' sense, the 'stereognostic' sense, etc., and is conceived as a consequence of the possibility of the cortical brain-elements being notified of the terminal origin of any impression that comes to them, no matter of what nature it may be or from what place it starts. In like manner, the author says, we are informed of the place of departure of a letter that we receive, by means of the first postmark that it bears, with the difference that we receive letters from all points, and that each neuron receives impressions only from a limited region.

"This neurological conception is certainly very seductive, and, in part at least, it is well-founded; but it does not exclude other conceptions, of psychologic nature, which M. Bounier rejects because he admits only what he can localize in space. . . . . .

"In principle we may well admit that what we are looking for is a representation from the anatomical or purely neurological point of view of psychic phenomena, but on condition that consciousness shall be neglected and treated as if it had no existence. To say that consciousness is to the brain what heat is to the sun is surely to plunge into metaphysics as much as it would be to say that the nervous system, independent of consciousness, could not explain the phenomena of sensorial reaction. It can not properly be said, as M. Bounier says, that 'the intellect, like senses, ideas, and feelings, is something that has weight, warmth, and a definite form, and that can live, in man, only in the neighborhood of 38° Centigrade.' This is true of the brain, which gives rise to the reactions that we call intellectual, but it is not true of the 'intellect'—if this abstract idea signifies anything—and is no more true of consciousness, which is incapable of spatial representation. We can not appeal to consciousness as a comprehensive explanation, which is alone possible by reference to nervous processes; but neither can we give, without resorting to metaphysics, a material definition of consciousness, of which the idea is present in each of us as a fact absolutely eluding any kind of definition.

"It is, then, right for Bounier to look for neurological explanations, but he is wrong, we think, to consider them as excluding all others; for provisionally we may, and even should, in science, appeal to psychological interpretations, which, altho they can not be realized in space, in Bounier's sense of the word, are nevertheless scientific, in so far as they enable us to foretell with certainty; for when we eliminate all metaphysical notions, the only definition of science that we have is that which describes its nature as the formulation of laws that permit the prevision of phenomena with certitude."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Paper Milk-Bottles.—That the disadvantages of the glass milk-bottle, especially the difficulty of cleaning it, may be obviated by using receptacles of paper is asserted by a writer in *American Medicine*. He says:

"Efforts to secure improvement in this detail of milk service have heretofore been unsuccessful, mainly because of failure to obtain a satisfactory substitute. Recent investigations by Dr. A. H. Stewart of the bacteriologic department, Philadelphia bureau of health, indicates that at last a very acceptable container has been found in what he designates as a single-service paper milk-bottle. It is made of heavy spruce wood fiber paper, conic in shape to facilitate nesting, and with an ingenious locking device to retain the bottom. An important feature of the bottle is its saturation with paraffin by being dipped in that substance at 212° Fahrenheit, and then baked. This sterilizes the bottle and prevents the milk coming in contact with the paper itself and adhering, as it does, to the glass bottle. For shipment, the bottles are packed in nests of twenty, three nests being sealed in a sterile bag; the lids are also put up in sterile packages. Bacteriologic tests with sample bottles were exceedingly satisfactory. As received from the manufactory, none were found to contain micro-organisms. Closed bottles were sent to several dairies near Philadelphia, a glass bottle and a paper bottle at each being filled from the same lot of milk. When received at the bureau, the glass bottles invariably showed slight leakage around the caps, the paper bottles did not. In every instance the milk in the paper bottle contained fewer bacteria than did that in the glass bottle, the average being a fourth as many as in the latter. Certified milk in the paper bottles kept sweet two days longer than that in the glass bottles. If these paper containers give such results in general use, the delivery of milk in cities bids fair to be revolutionized. They are light, tightly sealed, perfectly clean and sterile, and are to be used but once, thus doing away with all bottle-washing in private houses and in milk depots. Their cost is such that they may be used without increasing the price of milk to the consumer. The subject is one that should at once be thoroughly investigated to determine if every-day use confirms these laboratory findings. If it does, a very great advance has been made."

"THE vapors of ammonia, so disagreeable for man to breathe, are no less so for other organisms, and this quality has caused it to be adopted as an energetic disinfectant in cases of contagious disease," says *Cosmos*. "According to experiments made on the subject, it has been proved that the bacilli of cholera were killed after two hours of exposure in a room to ammonia; two hours also sufficed for pustule germs and two for diphtheria microbes. The same bacilli, exposed to the air, not in a room, but in the open country, are destroyed only slowly and incompletely, sometimes even air and light have no action on them. We may then, in case of contagious disease, expose all the objects in a room to ammonia vapor to obviate all danger of contagion."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC THEORY OF DIVORCE.

BISHOP DOANE, of Albany, an eminent theologian of the Protestant Episcopal Church, contributed recently to *The North American Review* an interesting discussion of the Roman Catholic attitude toward divorce. "That church," he pointed out, "is in a perfectly different position toward this whole subject from any other religious body in the world, because she claims two things: first, the power to annul a marriage, or, rather, to declare it void *ab initio;* and, secondly, the power to dispense with certain hindrances to marriage." Whatever honor should be paid to the broad declaration of the Council of Trent on the indissolubility of marriage, Bishop Doane claims that the Roman Church "multiplied possibilities of remarriage by innumerable grounds of dispensation and countless definitions of prenuptial impediments." Hence it appears to him "that Rome justifies and practically sanctions what amounts to divorce, altho it is not called so, in the freest possible way, unless both parties to the previous marriage are Roman Catholics."

The Rev. Dr. P. J. Hayes, chancellor of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York, and Rector of Cathedral College, publishes in the same review an answer to Bishop Doane's paper. Dr. Hayes denies that there is any warrant for the statement that Rome "practically sanctions what amounts to divorce." "The Catholic Church," he says, "teaches that marriage, ordained in the beginning by the Creator, was raised by Christ to the dignity of a sacrament." And again: "No decree of ecclesiastical or secular court and no act of parliament or legislature can break the indissoluble tie of Christian marriage." But "the church has placed around marriage certain safeguards in the nature of prohibitions and impediments, in order to preserve the sacredness of marriage and the sanctity of the Christian home." These impediments, explains Dr. Hayes, are of two kinds: "forbidding (*impedientia*) and invalidating (*dirimentia*)." The former make marriage unlawful, but not invalid. It is only on the ground of the second kind of impediment that the church can annul a marriage. Of the *impedientia* we are told:

"To marry a baptized Protestant without a dispensation, to marry without religious ceremony or publication of the banns, to solemnize marriage during Advent and Lent, would render the marriage illicit but not invalid. The church has no power to annul such unions, altho the parties thereto are guilty of grievous sin, which after due repentance is forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance."

The invalidating impediments (*dirimentia*) Dr. Hayes states, are fifteen in number, and either arise from "the natural law, the divine positive law, or the ecclesiastical law." Of the first class we read:

"This natural law, either in its primary sense or in its practical deductions, nullifies a marriage if contracted with any of the following impediments: *Error*, marrying through mistake or fraud the wrong person; *grave fear or forcible abduction*, depriving one of freedom of consent or action under duress; *childhood*, if either of the contracting parties be too young to understand responsibility imposed by marriage; *impotency*, physical incapacity to fulfil the conjugal obligation; and, finally, *consanguinity* of parent and offspring."

The divine positive law, which "is found in the Gospel, has promulgated the impediment of *ligamen*, the indissoluble bond preventing bigamy, polygamy, and divorce." Concerning the invalidating impediments of the ecclesiastical law, Dr. Hayes writes:

"Reverence for the Christian home has wisely ordained the impediments of *consanguinity* to the fourth degree (third cousins), of *affinity* to the same degree and of *spiritual* and *legal* relationship. At the sacred threshold of the home, by her command, stands reverence as an angel guardian of purity. Nothing defiled must enter therein. The *horror naturalis* of carnal intercourse with one's own flesh and blood underlies these impediments. There is a difference in kind between the affection a man has for kin and that which he has for his wife. These affections can not be mingled with impunity. The first is sacred by nature; the second becomes holy by grace. Carnal love will pollute the first, whereas due reverence for its holy character will reflect chastity and purity in marriage. The church has also in mind the physical advantage to the race from the fusion of distinctly separate blood in families. To blood relationship are akin affinity, spiritual relationship, and legal adoption, because of the intimacy which naturally arises from such close association."

The Roman Catholic Church's power of dispensation, Dr. Hayes states, does not extend to the invalidating impediments of the natural or the divine positive law. "Her authority of dispensation is restricted to the impediments of ecclesiastical origin, and is correlative with the authority that enacted them."

NEW LIGHT ON THE CRUCIFIXION.

NEW light has from time to time been thrown upon many details of Biblical interpretation by the discovery of papyri and other records of a period contemporary with the writings of the New Testament. Some of these literary finds, it is claimed, explain indirectly certain features in the tragic drama of Christ's crucifixion. The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives a *résumé* of new data gathered on this subject, in substance as follows:

Some time ago the French savants, Parmentier and Cumont, published a series of essays entitled "Le Roi des Saturnales," and at the same time the German scholar, Paul Wendland, published a small work called "Jesus als Saturnalien-Koenig" (Jesus as Saturnalia-King), in which it was shown, on the basis of new sources, that the mockery of Jesus on the part of the Roman soldiers, as reported in the gospels, was simply a reproduction of the extravagant excesses by which Roman soldiers were accustomed to celebrate their Saturnalia festivities. Special reference was made to a passage in Josephus, in which the reception of the Jewish King Agrippa in Alexandria is described. On that occasion the anti-Semitic mob of the city instituted mockeries of the crowning of a king, such as are described in Matt. xxvii. 27–31, in the crowning of Jesus with thorns.

Recently the Berlin University savant, Dr. Hermann Reich, has published a discussion of the subject with new materials, entitled "Der Koenig mit der Dornenkrone" (The King with the Crown of Thorns). This appears in the recent issue of Teubner's *Neue Jahrbücher*, of Leipsic. In this paper Reich shows at length that the Roman soldiers inaugurated a public mimicry scene in the case of Christ, just as the Alexandrian plebs had done in the case of Agrippa. In the New-Testament age the Jew was a common object of ridicule in public mimicry on the stage and elsewhere; and, in fact, this continued down to the Byzantine age. In such public exhibitions a burlesque of a Jewish king was a common figure. An example of this can be seen in one of the Oxyrhynchos papyri, find, No. III., recently published, in which such a mimicry scene is accompanied with music, only that in this case we have to do with the parody of an Indian king. In a papyrus now deposited in the Louvre there is found such a burlesque of a Jewish king. To this must be added the fact, that in the Orient, more than elsewhere, where the soldiers of Pilate were in garrison, such mimicry on the stage was exceedingly popular during the times of Christ. Especially was this true of Cæsarea, the headquarters of Pilate, from which town the soldiers had gone up to Jerusalem during the festival season. Even as late as the third Christian century, a prominent Jewish rabbi of Cæsarea, Rabbi Abbrahu by name, made a public protest against the crude jokes and mockeries in the theaters which were directed against the Jews of that city.

Reich, in discussing this subject, says:

"Jesus is led into the court of the barracks. Without is heard the noise of the Jewish mob, a people so hated by the Romans. The soldiers accordingly decide to make a public mockery by mimicry of these much ridiculed Jews, and accordingly the Jewish prisoner they have in charge is made to serve the purpose of a mock king of the Jews. The soldiers from the entire barracks run

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together and keenly enjoy the Saturnalia sport of this 'king of the Jews.' He is made to assume the rôle of the 'king of mimicry,' just as this was done in the case of Agrippa in Alexandria. Now we can understand why the whole scene is carried out without confusion or a break on the part of the soldiers. It is the repetition of a program they had often witnessed with keen enjoyment. To reproduce a mimic scene of a Jewish king, and all their actions, such as the mock court scene, striking him upon the cheek, etc., did not have the purpose of hurting him, but simply of affording them an accustomed enjoyment, for the beating of the burlesque character in this mimicry was a standing feature of such plays. No mimicry on the stage was complete without the noise of the beating (alapitharum sonitus), the echo of boxing the ears, and the like. Now, too, we can understand why no officer tried to interfere with this sport. The soldiers were simply enjoying a sport which it was their standing privilege to participate in. Similar data on this matter are also found in the article of Professor von Dobschütz, in *The Journal of Theology* entitled 'Jews and Anti-Semites in Ancient Alexandria,' who interprets the scene, however, as a piece of sport concocted on the spur of the moment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE MUSIC AND RELIGION RIVALS?

THE radical attitude of the Pope in regard to the reform of church music serves to draw the attention of a writer in *The International Journal of Ethics* to the general relations of music and religion. This writer finds a parallel between the two, inasmuch as both appeal to the element of mysticism in human nature. But he goes still further, and advances the theory that music stands to religion in the relation of a dangerous rival. "Our rationalism and our dissatisfaction with it furnish the prime condition for a revival in religion, as the past shows, and the question arises why history does not repeat itself in our day." His answer is that the nineteenth century has been notable for achievements in two great directions, science and music, and that the latter satisfies the mystical need which would otherwise seek satisfaction of religion. We quote more fully some of the points he undertakes to make:

"The large majority of people will readily admit that they attend church primarily for the purpose of hearing music, and that without this feature the service would offer little attraction. The church, for its part, recognizes the situation in the popular mind, and always desirous of securing churchgoers, makes the attempt, as to the legitimacy of which it must be its own best judge, to give the public what is wanted. Witness the extensive provisions made in all churches in the way of musical committees and trained choirs, the large proportion of the ordinary service given over to music, and the immense number of purely musical programs of the vespers order, which differ from ordinary dignified musical entertainments only in the fact that they are given in churches, and that the words deal with religious themes."

If we grant, says the writer, that there is a real difference between the attitudes which characterize music and religion, "it becomes necessary to account for the constant confusion and intermixture in practise:"

"We may say in general that this results from their exceedingly close kinship, as both find their psychological origin in that part of human nature which we denominate the mystical. No distinct meaning of the term mysticism has ever been formulated, and attempts usually end in all the vagueness which the word implies. At the same time, the method of its application in current usage is tolerably clear. We may say that mysticism is a matter of the emotions, but this does not tell the whole truth unless we extend the meaning of the latter term. . . . There may be under certain conditions an abstract, dry, impersonal contemplation of the world, but only a moment's consideration is necessary to show us what a small part is played in real life by abstract intellectual processes, and how much of our experience has that personal flavor, that estimate of value, which is the mark of an emotional attitude. There is a sense in which prejudice is more to be trusted than clear thinking, in spite of our logics. Even in science, once in a long while, insight plays a part as well as scales and weighing pans. Feeling is not so much the enemy of the best thought as its motive power, and, if we dare to say it, its guide. What, then, is mysticism? It is the intuitive judgment in which no attempt is made to clarify the terms. It is not a pure feeling state, but a feeling attitude, or feeling comprehension. So far our account covers what takes place in normal every-day experience. There is one step farther, namely, that in which the state of mind becomes a source of satisfaction and therefore an object of realization in itself. This need or inclination is probably the common source of both artistic and religious mysticism."

Music, he claims, is that form of art "in which the conditions are so arranged as to place the emotion attitude at its best, with a minimum of the thinking process." It is therefore "the most mystical of all the arts." He continues:

"In religious mysticism we find to a large extent a parallel of the conditions we have been studying. Whatever the general system may be, the essence of religion is taken to be a matter of personal experience, of emotional attitude. . . . It must be admitted then that religion falls psychologically largely within the field of ideal contemplation, or, in other words, of the imagination. So far we have nothing to differentiate the religious from the artistic feeling. . . . The difference then, as we see it, is that while the religious consciousness involves the same mystical attitude, and the same creation of ideal situations, as we find in the artistic consciousness, it goes a step further and requires assent to some body of doctrine."

Why is there little probability of a widespread religious revival at present? he asks. He offers an answer in the following summary of his argument:

"We have seen that there are two chief factors in the religious consciousness, the personal, mystical attitude coupled with the element of belief. In spite of the fact that so many believe that faith must be supported by doctrine, the history of religion shows exactly the opposite. Just as artistic feeling inspires the imagination to create appropriate situations in the various forms of art, so the religious feeling is the one necessary motive in the creation of religious systems. Given a sufficiently strong faith, intellectual difficulties fall into the background, and assent to doctrine comes as a matter of course. Logical proof of the existence of God is for the intensely religious nature a needless procedure. If, however, the religious feeling fails to reach the proper degree of intensity, a body of doctrine must justify itself as a philosophy. This is just the difficulty at present. Rationalistic investigation makes belief, at the best, a difficult matter, and the necessary element of faith is lacking. Why? Because music, the great modern art, can satisfy the mystical need, and indulge the cosmic emotion without asking assent to anything or putting the slightest strain upon purely thinking processes.

"The reaction against rationalism is now on. All kinds of small mystical 'isms' arise, make for a time absurd exhibitions of themselves, and then die out. Even the more respectable ones like Christian Science, spiritualism, and theosophy are not remarkable for the educated intelligence of their adherents. The scientifically trained mind which is unable to play its mystical inclinations out in any kind of crude occultism, is willing enough to be religious, but its faith is not sufficiently strong to overcome the difficulties, so it follows the line of least resistance and listens to music, and this still more dulls the edge of faith."

CHURCH UNION IN THE MAY CONVENTIONS.

A MARKED tendency toward church union characterized the May meetings of the various denominations this year. Among the definite steps taken were the organizing by the Northern and Southern Baptists of a permanent body to be known as the General Convention of the Baptists of North America; the agreement of the United Brethren, at their quadrennial conference in Kansas City, to accept the plan of federation with the Congregationalists and the Methodist Protestants, looking to a complete consolidation in the future; and the action of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church toward completing organic union with the Cumberland Presbyterians. The vote approving the latter merger was taken on May 22. Says a correspondent of the New York *Herald*, in reference to this vote:

"It was the final action of the General Assembly on one of the

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greatest questions which have come before it since the Civil War, and brings back into that organization a branch which went out during the war because of differences over negro slavery.

"If the opposition to the union has made any fight it has been chiefly at the secret meetings of the special canvassing committee appointed last Saturday, but there were to-day no signs of such a contest. The special committee in its report canvassed the votes taken by presbyteries on the question of union. It showed 144 yeas to 39 noes. Two took no action, one gave conditional assent, and five made no report."

The same correspondent gives the following further details:

"The special committee in its recommendations asked that the proposition be referred to the Committee on Cooperation and Union; that the committee be increased in membership to twenty-one; that it have power to confer with a committee from the Cumberland church; that it find what details must be worked out to consummate the union, and that a report be made to the General Assembly next year.

"This committee is to consider the corporate and legal rights of both general assemblies. The purpose is to keep the consolidation within legal limits, that all civil suits and injunctions may be avoided."

Altho no question of union came before the Protestant Episcopal Congress, which met in Brooklyn early in the month, a note of strong opposition to the idea of further division was sounded by the presiding officer, Bishop Burgess of Long Island. Speaking of the negro problem in its relation to the Protestant Episcopal Church, he said:

"One thing alone we cling to in all our thoughts on the subject. We will not divide the church. We will not erect a separate church for the negro. It is one communion of the body of Christ, and at all costs we will maintain unity."

RENAN AS AN ARTISTIC TRIFLER.

A ROMAN Catholic estimate of Ernest Renan appears in a new biography by William Barry, in which this forcible and entertaining writer describes Renan as passing through various stages of belief and unbelief until he became merely an "amused spectator" of time and existence. Disappointed in his efforts to find a basis of certainty anywhere, Renan "fell into the mood of artistic trifling," which "absorbed all that was austere and fine in his character." In this final period of his life his sentences "flow like a stream of honey," but "do not convey one uniform or consistent idea." We read further:

"That charming woman, Madame Alphonse Daudet, said in her gentle way of Renan, when he had delivered his address on being received into the French Academy, 'No, he really has not the sentiment of affirmation.' . . . . . .

"At any rate, we may watch this fine intellect losing its grasp on reality in proportion as it loses its moral earnestness. The unity of its conception wavers and disappears; the divine drama moves 'in a wide sea of wax,' not tending any whither; and by a fortune which we have illustrated elsewhere from his French contemporaries, this Plato becomes, instead of a noble thinker, a student in bric-à-brac, idly strolling through collections wherever old curiosities are to be found. If science did not lay down conclusions why should he? The plausible guesses which left events undecided—much as certain story-tellers have written two endings to their novels—were at least amusing. History thus became anecdotage, or psychology taught by examples; the governing idea withdrew into its own heaven whither no man could pursue it. . . . . .

"By and by Renan would be saying, 'Let us not make haste to arrive at truth. Who knows whether it may not be something melancholy?' The former dogmatist, who had put his faith in religion only to renounce it, now went away sad from the oracle of science after giving it a trial. He wrapped himself round in illusion, took the most comfortable stall in the theater, and gently applauded until, for him, at any rate, the play was played out. M. Séailles pictures him as one that, from his days at the seminary, had 'lived in a mental intoxication.' It is very well said and, for an epigram, it is true. 'Curiosity,' observed Renan, reflecting on his own tastes, 'will be always an entertainment, even if this world should turn out to be nothing but the dream of a sickly God.'"

Singularly impressive, says Dr. Barry, is the contrast between Newman, the Oxford divine, and Renan, the Parisian dilettante. Newman had entered the Catholic Church within three days of the

STATUE OF ERNEST RENAN,
Recently erected in one of the public squares of Trêguier, the town of his birth.

date when Renan left it. Dr. Barry says of them: "Agreeing as they did in their conception of literature, in devotion to Greek and Roman antiquity, in disdain of the applause which is caught by picturesque language, in their superb isolation from the crowd, and in their gifts of irony and brilliant humor, they set out from contradictory premises and arrive at opposite conclusions." He adds:

"Newman is a Mystic, Renan a Rationalist. To Newman his conscience makes known a present deity; but to Renan it is a human invention without echo in the heights or the depths. The one enlarges on the 'ventures of faith'; by the other we are warned not to be the dupes of our better feelings. Prayer is the philosophy on which Newman feeds his mind; to Renan prayer has become absurd, for what is it more than talking to one's self? Reverence, adoration, shame, and holy fear betoken that the one is face to face with the Supreme Judge, in whose kindness he revives, under whose frown he wastes away. The other sees no intellect superior to his own; reveres no divinity; suppresses the idea of sin; loses the delicacy of feeling which protects all exquisite virtue; and writes his page in the scandalous chronicle of French letters. With Newman, learning, style, eloquence, are but means to a nobler end; he is always intent on religion, even when he comes down to a schoolmaster's exercises. But Renan, who began at the same starting-point, turns all this another way. The lowest knowledge is the only real truth; art loses its former interest; religion is a

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pretty make-believe, ethics a lottery, life itself an entertainment. Thus to the meditative Newman things eternal grow more and more vivid; as he realizes the divine attributes man takes on him grander proportions, becomes the heir of infinite hopes, and is called to heroic deeds. The golden key of personality unlocks doors which remain obstinately barred when the Parisian science beats upon them. In such a way is absolute negation met by no less resolute assertion. But the denials that scatter Renan's philosophy to the four winds, leaving him the wreck of his own fancies, can not have much to commend them, since all his wonderful endowments do not avail to save him from incoherence and despair."

A FATAL GAP IN HERBERT SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY.

FREDERIC HARRISON, who, as he says, "enjoyed the friendship, and valued the advice of Mr. Spencer" for forty years, and for many years "was in close touch with him and with his most intimate associates, so that I had ample opportunity of becoming familiar with the inner story of his long intellectual martyrdom to his high purpose," thinks that the claims made for the Synthetic Philosophy are "far beyond the truth," and he even confesses that he is beginning "to doubt if the very basis of the evolution system were on sound philosophical lines." This striking statement was made by Mr. Spencer's old friend on March 9 in the first of a series of Herbert Spencer lectures to be delivered at Oxford University, under a lectureship endowed by an eminent and learned Hindoo. The lecture has just been issued in pamphlet form.

Mr. Harrison believes that Spencer made a grievous error in founding his philosophy on the laws of change and ignoring the laws of stability. After quoting Spencer's famous definition of evolution and remarking that his philosophy seems to be "simply the law of the processes of change," Mr. Harrison points out this fatal gap in the Synthetic Philosophy:

"But the laws of *stability*, of permanence, are equally essential and dominant; indeed, they come prior to laws of change. Using the terms in their true philosophic breadth, *Order* precedes *Progress*, determines it, and regulates it. *Progress is evolution out of Order*. That is to say, the course of every development is irrevocably determined when the primordial type is constituted. The child is father of the man. But the child has all the essential organic features out of which the man is developed.

"The orthodox Spencerian would possibly reply—there is no such thing as stability *in rerum natura*. Everything is in evolution, from the solar system to the last theory about taxation, and the latest novelty in dress or in games. Absolutely, no doubt, we have no example of rigid immobility. The sun, the everlasting mountains, human nature—all are changing, however subtle and invisible to us be the process. But *relatively*, an immense body of our observations, and nearly half our scientific knowledge, deal with phenomena of apparent stability, order, permanent type. It would be riding to death the old apophthegm of Heracleitus—πάντα ῥεῖ—to think of things only in *flux*, to ignore the vast field of persistence of type as dominating change. To those who reject the relativity of knowledge, it may be open to disregard mere relative permanence in a universe of absolute movement. This is not open to those who regard all our knowledge as relative, not absolute, to whom it is wholly based on experience.

"For all practical purposes of reasoning, our experience reports a vast substratum of stability; and its laws and its conditions are as essential to all reasoning as the laws of change. It is one of the inherent vices of the objective synthesis, that it has to banish *Statics* from its scheme, and to concentrate its study on *Dynamics* alone. It is the intellectual and moral disease of our time to despise everything that is not in constant *flux*. The philosophy of evolution is limited *ex hypothesi* and *ex vi termini* to *dynamical* movements. But it is not true that science consists solely of dynamical laws. The laws of type, of a stability *relative* to human observations, are antecedent in fact, and also in order of thought. Complete philosophy must rest on a theory at once statical and dynamical. A full science of ethic can not be constituted by tabulating in a series the changes recorded in moral sentiment, while wholly ignoring the permanent instincts of the human heart, the qualities of the human will, the powers of the human intelligence, and the personal, domestic, tribal, and national institutions which cling round man under all conditions of development. In ethic these types and axiomatic forms are far more dominant, and even more conspicuous, than are the changes and developments. We do not doubt that ethic is subject to incessant development. But relatively and for real knowledge, the fixed types, even if only apparently fixed, are far more essential to us."

Spencer's materialism, and his attempt to apply identical laws to everything from molecules to the French Revolution, are ridiculed by Mr. Harrison thus:

"Mechanics, physics, chemistry, biology undoubtedly explain man as an animal. But they never can explain man as a loving, sympathetic, social, moral, religious being. This side of man's nature, the greatest side of his nature, the largest, most dominant, and most sublime fact in all nature, can only be explained by social science, solid philosophy, true religion. As the poet saw it in a vision, the last man shall proudly confront in his conscious superiority the waning and unconscious sun. The central and vivifying life-blood of this social science, of this philosphy, of this religion, must be—not evolution, or the transformation of the homogeneous into the heterogeneous by continuous differentiation and integration—No! It must complete the development of humanity by faith, hope, and love.

"To attempt in any single scheme a key to all the sciences is as futile as a 'Key to all the Mythologies.' Matter and thought are irreducible, for neither can be stated in terms of the other. The same is true of the organic and the inorganic worlds, of the human and the non-human worlds, of the physical and the moral worlds, of the cosmical and the social worlds, of the law of progress and the law of order. On all sides we are confronted with a series of antinomies, dualisms, and irreducible ultimate conceptions. The world and humanity are not reducible to any common measure. If *objectively*, and *in rerum natura*, the world is everywhere in eternal *flux; relatively* and *humanly*, the world of inorganic nature is in a state of comparative permanence and stability as compared with the organic world. So the non-human world is relatively in a state of fixity as compared with the human world and its infinitely complex and subtle laws of progress. The evolution of man is infinitely more subtle, more continuous, more important to us than the evolution of the physical world. Wonderful as may be the evolution of the horse from Eohippus and Hipparion in ten or twenty millions of years, the evolution of man in ten or twenty centuries is infinitely more marvelous, and is certainly more complex—and perhaps is more useful for us to know. No formula which explains the evolution of the horse, and of man, in terms of the evolution of the Milky Way and the nebula of Orion, can be a very fertile organum of thought. It does not advance us much to be furnished with a set of formulas which profess equally to explain the rotation of the earth and the French Revolution, the pressure of the atmosphere and the growth of the moral sense, the precession of the equinoxes and the social improvement of women, the indivisibility of molecules and the rise and growth of the Catholic Church. And this law is the perpetual 'transformation from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, through successive differentiation and integration!' That may all be quite true. I hold it to be very largely true, and profoundly suggestive. But it is not definite enough—not specific, not itself sufficiently differentiated. Mill, adopting a phrase of Novalis, called Comte a 'morality-intoxicated man.' Comte might perhaps have looked on Spencer as a man intoxicated with evolution."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

IT is reported from Warsaw that since the promulgation of the Czar's ukase abolishing the religious disabilities of Roman Catholic and other Christian communions outside of the Orthodox Church of Russia, 26,000 persons in the government of Siedlee and Lublin alone have changed their religious affiliations.

THE art treasures of the French churches, it is said, far surpass in value those of her museums. From an inventory of church treasures supplied to the Minister of Fine Arts, in answer to a circular calling for returns, an estimate of their aggregate value has been made which gives the enormous sum of $1,200,000,000.

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

EMPEROR WILLIAM FEELING THE PULSE OF FRANCE AND FORCING THE HAND OF ENGLAND.

THE Emperor of Germany, if we are to believe his British critics, is not only a most astute, but a most unscrupulous politician, and it is a happy thing that the vigilance of the Agrarian and Social-Democrat parties keep his nose so close to the grindstone of domestic government. His range of ambition is pictured as something indeed Napoleonic, but he is a muzzled Napoleon, who can scarcely do more than bark. As the trophies of Miltiades haunted the dreams of that other Greek general, so do the naval armaments of the nations, particularly that of England, disturb William II.'s slumbers. He has lately been more or less instrumental, we learn, in straining the relations between Delcassé and Rouvier, and he has also imperiled the good understanding between England and France. It was the German papers which cried out against France as violating international neutrality with England's ally, Japan. In this they were followed by the French press, including the *Gaulois* (Paris), the *Figaro* (Paris), and Henri Rochefort's little sheet. The great English government organ, *The Times* (London), took serious alarm, and hinted at England's bounden duty to interpose on behalf of Japan. This paper, on cooling down, discovered that the public had been hoodwinked by German intrigue. This is what it says:

"The hostility to M. Delcassé is due mainly to German intrigue. M. Delcassé represents a policy which is based before all on the Anglo-French *entente* and the agreements with Italy and Spain. The policy which led to these different conventions had been that of M. Waldeck-Rousseau for some time before he retired from office. It was continued and developed by M. Delcassé during the Combes Ministry, and has also been that of M. Rouvier's Cabinet. From the beginning it has been the source of profound concern to Germany, who has sought by every possible means to thwart it and to destroy the consequences which it has hitherto produced; for it was not only the *entente* between France and England that ran counter to all Germany's plans for the future, but also the prospect of seeing the Anglo-French *entente* contribute to a result which Germany dreads more than anything else—namely, a *rapprochement* between Great Britain and Russia.

"Such a *rapprochement* could only be based on the renunciation of Russian expansion in Asia, which would inevitably be followed by the restoration of Russia as a predominant Power in Continental Europe. . . . . .

"At a moment, therefore, when the efforts of Germany, not only in Paris, but in different quarters of the globe whence material influence is exercised on the course of international politics, is working against the present Minister for Foreign Affairs and the policy which he represents, it would seem that the interests of France, as also of the Anglo-French *entente*, are best served by supporting him, as his retirement could not fail to constitute one of the most important successes that Germany has ever achieved without drawing the sword."

A like conviction at length dawned on France, for the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* confirms this view in communicating the result of a conversation which he had with a well-informed Russian diplomatist. William II. of Germany, it seems, had declared in Berlin, on the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, which he had done all in his power to bring about, "Now is the time to feel the pulse of France." After the battle of Mukden, when the ally of France was reduced to impotence, he "felt the pulse of France" by descending on Tangier, and when Russia was practically disarmed, having neither shells nor modern quick-firing guns sufficient for her to join France in a war with Germany, he sought in every way to break the *entente cordiale* of France with England by dwelling on the former's breach of neutrality as an incentive to the latter to take up arms on behalf of Japan, her ally. The skill and boldness of Delcassé have again baffled German plots as they were being carried out by political antagonists in Paris.

The London *Times*, quoted above, sees much ground for congratulation in his triumphant vindication of his own honesty and his efforts after the preservation of French neutrality. It says:

"M. Delcassé, who has been the most successful Foreign Minister of the Republic for many years, has apparently once again

GERMAN STYLE IN MOROCCO.

Since the visit of William II to Tangier, the joyful Mussulmans adopt a new style of shaving, and swear no longer "by the beard of the prophet" but "by the mustache of the Kaiser. —*Jugend* (Munich).

foiled his enemies, and the enemies of France who work behind them, in their joint efforts to overthrow him. He has an opportunity of adding one more to the long list of eminent services he has rendered his country and the peace of the world by solving this difficulty in the only way in which it can be solved."

IS NORWAY PREPARING FOR WAR?

NORWAY has recently floated on the Paris Bourse according to the *Figaro* (Paris), a loan of 40,000,000 crowns, about $10,000,000, and Sweden has suspicions that this is a war fund. The Storthing made the vote on the proposal almost unanimously; four voices only being against it. The last time Norway raised a loan, it was for thirty millions, of which ten millions are still in the treasury. Thus, say the Swedish press, the Norwegians have fifty million crowns to spend in supporting the claims of Norway, it may be, by force of arms. King Oscar has refused to sign the bill for separate Norwegian consulates. *The Figaro* says of some of the other bones of contention:

"The situation has not become improved, it has even grown more serious. . . . The two parties to the discussion will next have to consider the delicate question of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, an office, which, at present, can not fall to a Norwegian. The Norwegians recall with bitterness that the compacts made in former times with the Swedes were signed and countersigned, but never enforced. Meanwhile the Swedes are suspicious because Norway has raised a loan and the Norwegians are suspicious because Sweden proposes, as a sort of sop, the formation of a commission to seek for some common ground of agreement."

The writer goes on to state how curious it is to see the literary lights of the Scandinavian Peninsula embroiled in the debate. "Who would have believed that Nansen and Sven Hedin, whose writings and exploits all Europe admires, and who have vied with each other in adventurous deeds, would be contented with the lists of so narrow a field of effort?" How can minds so cosmopolitan

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exhibit a patriotism so parochial and uncompromising? Björnson, who is the standard-bearer of the Norwegian claims, is a moderate man in comparison with the eccentric Nansen, and proposes to the Norwegians to draw up a petition with a multitude of signatures and send it to the Swedes. Nansen, the "demolisher of icebergs," shrugs his shoulders and smiles at the thought of sending to Sweden this ton of ink.

An illustrious Swede who is opposed to Sven Hedin is Auguste Strindberg, the novelist and playwright, who considers that the union of the two nations is "against nature."

The *Figaro* thinks that these Scandinavian literary men impart elements of confusion and anarchy into the political debate. He adds:

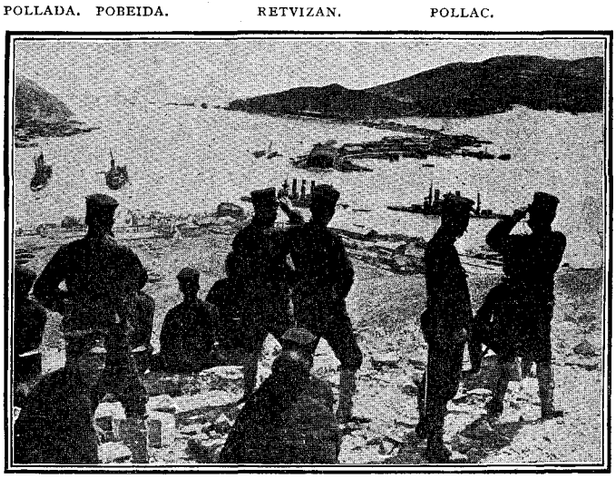
"Ibsen alone soars above these passing perturbations. I think, moreover, that he is a little tired of soaring, a thing he has been doing for some years."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMING END OF THE RUSSIAN AUTOCRACY.

"OUR Czar is one of those typical rulers sent in periods of national transition to peoples foredoomed to be stung into pulling down the tottering fabric of the past," says an anonymous Russian writer in *The National Review* (London), the same writer, we are told, who wrote the two striking articles on the Czar in *The Quarterly Review* a few months ago. The present article is a strong and bitter arraignment of Nicholas II., as being personally responsible for the present condition of things in Russia. The Russian monarch stands practically alone. The hereditary grand dukes and the queen dowager have become converts to the reform movement; only his queen and a few faithful flatterers form round him a "Boudoir Council" which is guiding him to ruin. Meanwhile he is practically a prisoner. The writer says:

"Since Nicholas II. dismissed his one statesman, renounced all rational policy, and took to governing a sixth of the terrestrial planet as the spirits moved him, events have been literally chasing each other with bewildering rapidity. Sudden historic changes

POLLADA. POBEIDA. RETVIZAN. POLLAC.



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THE SUNKEN HULKS AT PORT ARTHUR.

It is said that more than twenty of the vessels of various classes which were sunk at Port Arthur have been refloated. Some of them are already serving as Japanese transports. The statement is reiterated that all the warships can be raised and repaired.

are frequently confronting us as irrevocable facts, and before we can even guess their significance or gage their trend they are followed by happenings more fateful still. Thus it is hard to realize that the autocracy, with no constituent assembly to harm it, is already in its death-throes; that the autocrat is a life-prisoner, albeit there has been no flight to Copenhagen or to Darmstadt; and that the nation is in intermittent revolution without the stimulus of an August 10. And those startling events constitute hardly more than the prelude to the drama. Indeed, we dread to speculate on the scene of blood and fire which may be unfolded to our gaze when the curtain is next rung up on the death-dirge of a system and an epoch."

The Czar's pretorian guard of grand dukes has deserted him. The article proceeds:

"His own relatives, the political grand dukes, have abandoned him. They suddenly stopped short in their onward course, wheeled round, and bowing respectfully to the Liberals, made their profession of faith. His own mother talked with him, exhorted and implored him to see things as they are. Then she too finally ranged herself on the side of the moderate Reformers. This distinguished lady is now in favor of representative government, strongly sides with those who desire peace, and materially helped to obtain at least one instalment of justice to the Finns. She also sympathizes with the downtrodden tribes of the Caucasus, and regrets the spoliation of the church property of the Armenians. It was largely due to her influence that Count Vorontseff Dashkoff has been appointed Viceroy there, in succession to the madcap Prince Galitzin. In a word she has made motherly love quite compatible with plain speaking and a policy of common sense."

ADMIRAL BIRILEFF,

Who has been appointed supreme commander of the Russian land and naval forces around Vladivostok. Admiral Birileff is sixty-four years old.

His evil genius is his fond and doting queen. To quote further:

"The siren's voice of the wife goes straight to the husband's heart, while the warnings of the mother leave the son unconvinced. And the wife's exhortations are but the echoes of the son's neurotic visions. In her naïve dreams there is no place for prosaic fears, and her fond ambition is blind to obstacles and to consequences. It would be rash to criticize without knowing the order of considerations that moved her to turn a deaf ear to the voice of the Dowager Empress. But it is not easy to imagine any rational grounds on which her own sister reasoning, advising, beseeching, should have been also put out of court without a hearing. The widowed Grand Duchess Sergius, whose vision long experience has sharpened, and whose motives have been chastened by severe suffering, has over and over again sought to impress upon her crowned sister the fact that there are times when true conjugal affection is more effectually shown by judicious hindrance than by uncritical incentive."

Nicholas II. has done more than tyrannize over, he has deceived his people by promising them representative government. This, the present writer thinks, will really hasten on the end of the present régime; and he adds:

"The Czar has virtually withdrawn his promise to convoke a legislative assembly, but the people whose help he bespoke for the execution of that promise are taking him at his word. He called them, and they are coming with loins girded and lights burning, and also, alas! with firebrands smoking. The articulate millions are fraternizing, combining, organizing. Their forbidden congresses are held in the light of day, and eloquent philippics delivered against the autocracy and the autocrat. For the people are beginning to pay as little heed to arbitrary edicts as the authorities pay to law. *Silent leges.* By early summer the intelligent classes will have been welded into a homogeneous mass, responsive to the slightest signal from the center. And against the wishes of this new Russia it may well be doubted whether any administrative machine could work, even tho it were guarded by the mightiest army

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that ever followed a leader. For the prisoner of Tsarskoye-selo, however, there would still remain one, but only one issue: the unleashing of the blind forces of the peasantry against the few millions of the literate. This barbarous expedient, unfortunately, deserves mention, for it has often been threatened and partially tried of late. For the sake of humanity one hopes it may never be seriously resorted to. For if the wild beast dormant in our peasants be once stung to violence, wo to our ill-starred country. Elemental chaos, primeval welter, paralyzing terror would result. No concession would then avail to stop the advances of the destructive avalanche as it swept away historic landmarks and blotted out men and institutions,—neither the disappearance of the autocrat, nor the abolition of the autocracy, nor even the establishment of a democratic republic."

WRANGLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN.

THE neutrality question between France and Japan has at length come to a clear and definite understanding. At first it would seem as if there had been some very palpable mendacity on the part of one or other of the contestants—but it appears that the fable of the chameleon is repeated and black is sometimes white. In the columns of the Paris *Temps* we find Japan's statement of her case, which Motono, the Japanese Minister at Paris, published simultaneously in Japan, England, and France; and France's reply to it. The antagonist of Russia charges the French Republic with violating international neutrality inasmuch as "all assistance, whether in the shape of coal, provisions, or means of making repairs, furnished to the Russian squadron in the course of its hostile voyage, constitutes in the first place 'assistance in carrying on the war,' and consequently when the obligations imposed on neutrals are taken not only in the letter, but in the spirit, all assistance of this kind, whether rendered within the ports or territorial waters of neutrals, constitutes a violation of such obligations." The Japanese brief enumerates eight geographical points from Cherbourg to the Bay of Kamranh where such assistance was rendered. It is admitted that the French Government instructed its local officials to do their duty in maintaining neutrality, "Nevertheless," the document concludes, "without accusing the French Government of bad faith, we think its orders were not sufficiently obeyed. Altho right has been done after the event, it is a pity that a more diligent watchfulness had not been exercised before the wrong was committed." While admitting the complexities of the legal question, the Japanese contend that as Rozhdestvensky was much assisted in reaching the East Asiatic waters by French aid, which aid tended to carry out his purpose of offensive warfare, Japan has therefore just ground for complaint.

The French Government files an answer to the Japanese brief through Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and states its own rule of neutrality, as formulated at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in the following terms:

"In no case shall a belligerent make use of a Spanish base for the carrying out of a hostile project; nor for being supplied with arms or ammunitions of war; nor for executing under pretense of repairs any works which may add to hostile efficiency.

"The duration of the stay of belligerent ships in French ports is unlimited, unless they be accompanied by prizes. Belligerents must be supplied with nothing more than provisions and food and such means of making repairs as are necessitated by the subsistence of their crews and the safety of their voyage."

In conclusion, the document runs:

"To sum up, the French Government considers that it has fulfilled to the best of its power its duty as a neutral, not only in the letter, but in the spirit."

The French press has been very free in its comments on the Japanese contention. The *République Française* (Paris) says, "In keeping a very close watch upon the relations of Admiral Rozhdestvensky with Indo-China, France has gone farther than she was bound to, and has almost favored Japan." The *Matin* (Paris) is authorized to state that the French Government positively and actually rejected all the accusations of violation of neutrality. "The grievances of the Japanese are as singular as they are futile," says the *Gaulois* (Paris), and *Figaro* (Paris) asks proofs, which are not given by the Japanese, of French delinquency. The *Journal* (Paris), speaking to the same effect, declares that accusations are made without the citation of facts.

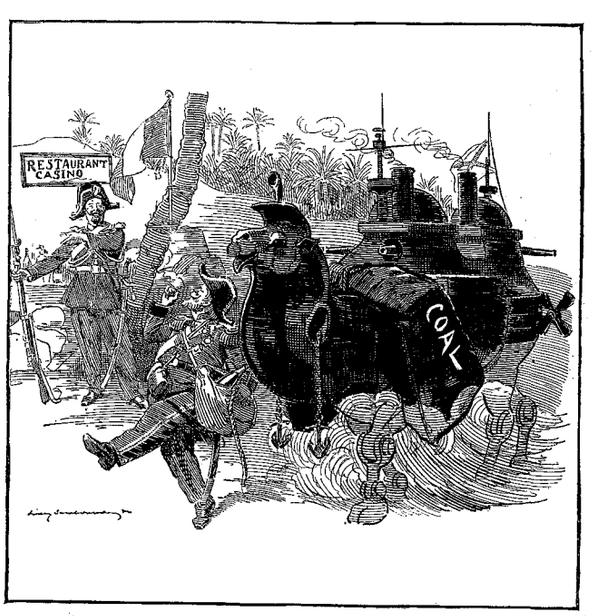
The Times (London) which at one time grew somewhat excited over the situation, now assumes a more collected air, and says, in reference to the French statement of the Government's case:

"It is evident from this account that the French Government has been making energetic efforts to put an end to the use of its waters by the Russian fleet, but that it has to deal with a very

THE WAR HOLOCAUST IN ASIA.

Not only money, but men to burn.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).



FRENCH GENDARME—"Pass on, please. Sorry, but those are my instructions."

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL (conducting Ship of the Desert)—"Don't apologize. We filled up at your last place."

—*Punch* (London).

TWO WAYS OF KEEPING AT IT.

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shifty commander. What is perhaps of more importance from the point of view of the Japanese is the categorical statement that the Russian fleet has received no assistance from any French official at Kamranh Bay, and that, in fact, there are no French officials. . . . If there are no officials, there can be no French establishments capable of supplying a fleet with munitions or assistance of any serious kind."

Some of the German papers make out that the French statement is merely Delcassé's brief in defense of Russia. "Delcassé," says the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), "sees nothing in the wide world but Russia. . . . France has plainly vindicated her neutrality as regards the Russo-Japanese War in an official form; but M. Delcassé has given this neutrality a personal significance which had never before been understood and acknowledged anywhere else excepting at St. Petersburg."

GERMANY AND THE THREE ENGLISH ADMIRALS.

THE recent great stir-up in English naval circles has brought a good deal of discussion before the public, and admirals, retired admirals, and lords of the admiralty, are taking part in speeches and letters to the press. Premier Balfour apologized for mentioning France in his speech on the question of England's being invaded by sea. The mention was merely academic. Retired Admiral Fitzgerald can scarcely make the same excuse. He bearded the lion in his den and printed his article in German in the *Deutsche Revue* (Stuttgart), thus rousing a hornet's nest among the German press, and varied comment is made upon his somewhat unnecessary bluntness. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), credited with being an Anglophile journal, exclaims:

"Still another admiral—three for luck, for this is the third! First came Admiral Fitzgerald, who raised a mighty outcry against Germany and urged the necessity of a preventative war with her, unless the German Empire left off increasing her fleet, and extending her commerce, as she has begun to do in recent years. Then came Admiral Close, who demanded that the Atlantic fleet should be stationed at Dover, and the Channel squadron off Scotland in order that England might be secure from German attack. And now comes Admiral Cyprian Bridge, who, in order to forestall the Germans, thinks it his duty to prescribe to England how her fleet ought to be divided up. Sir Cyprian believes that the island kingdom will not long be left free from German attack."

The tone of the article in this German paper is not unfriendly to England, and the writer claims that Germany has never given that country any ground for such suspicions as the admirals seem to entertain. It dwells on the facts that neither the British Government nor the majority of the British people shares Fitzgerald's views; and asserts that the majority of the German people are opposed to war with England. The writer adds "Admiral Fitzgerald has been severely taken to task for his remarks in many English journals." In a second article the *Vossische Zeitung* says: "We especially deplore the admiral's utterance, from the fact that it is likely to prove prejudicial to that movement toward a better understanding which recently has been operating between England and Germany." The *Vorwarts* (Berlin, Social-Democrat) thinks that Fitzgerald merely represents the many fire-eaters who agitate on both sides of the North Sea. According to the *Temps* (Paris), the present evident soreness existing between Germany and England is only a recrudescence of the feeling generated at the time of the Boer War, intensified by the Venezuela controversy and still further by the tariff conflict between Germany and Canada. Naval competition, according to the *Temps*, filled the cup of wo to the brim. "As soon as the 'German land rat' realized that 'his future was on the water' there was at once an end to Anglo-German friendship."

The English view of the situation is well stated by *Public Opinion* (London) in these words:

"Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald has played into the hands of the German Navy League with a vengeance. In an article in the *Deutsche Revue* he has stated bluntly that while he hopes peace between the two countries will be maintained, he can not ignore the unfriendly acts for which Germany has been responsible, and if war must come he would rather we fought now than later, when the German navy has developed. The Germans have seized upon this as a declaration that England would not be unwilling to pounce on the German fleet and destroy it before it gets too powerful. It is a pity the German press should so far seek to mislead public opinion as to suggest any such contingency, but equally it is a pity that British naval officers should not be forbidden to embark on the dangerous seas of diplomacy. Admiral Fitzgerald does not speak for the British Government or the British people. At the same time, if the Germans watch the British press closely they can not come to any other conclusion than that Germany is mistrusted in England."

The *Temps*, in the article already quoted from, concludes by saying that France will not seek to throw oil on the flame of this quarrel, and that it is neither right nor safe for her to have a hand in the development of a conflict, which is of such a kind as is likely to spring a surprise on the systematic "pacifists," with which the country is too abundantly furnished. As a set-off against this we may quote the words of *The Westminster Gazette* (London):

"Such an article as Admiral Penrose Fitzgerald has lately contributed to the *Deutsche Revue* is read with anxiety in France, for tho Frenchmen may have their own quarrels with Germany, they have not the smallest desire to be involved in other people's quarrels. In this matter they can not be guided by any party which has not similar liabilities. Once more we can only assure them that British policy is not governed by these irresponsible people, and that we have no design whatever for using France against Germany for any end of our own."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

AN IMPENDING REVOLT.—"Nothing is more likely in the near future," says the Berlin *National Zeitung*, "than a general and bloody insurrection of the black races of Africa against the whites."

THE names of the Japanese leaders, read as Russian words, have all plain meanings—*Nogi*, legs; *Oku*, eye. *Togo* may be rendered, "that there;" while *Oyama* means "Oh, a pitfall," out of which the following epigram is made:

We Russians have no *legs* (Nogi) to get around the Japs,
We haven't got an *eye* (Oku) to ferret out their traps;
We haven't got *that 'ere* (Togo) (touching the forehead) indispensable to win—
So now we've got to cry "*Oh, what a hole we're in!* (Oyama)."

THE GIFT HORSE.

RIGHT HON. ALFR-D L-TT-LT-N (Colonial Secretary)—"There, my boy that's something like a horse! He'll carry you toppingly for some time to come."
TRANSVAAL BURGHER—"H'm—much obliged. (Aside) Doubt if he'd pass De Wet!" —*Punch* (London).

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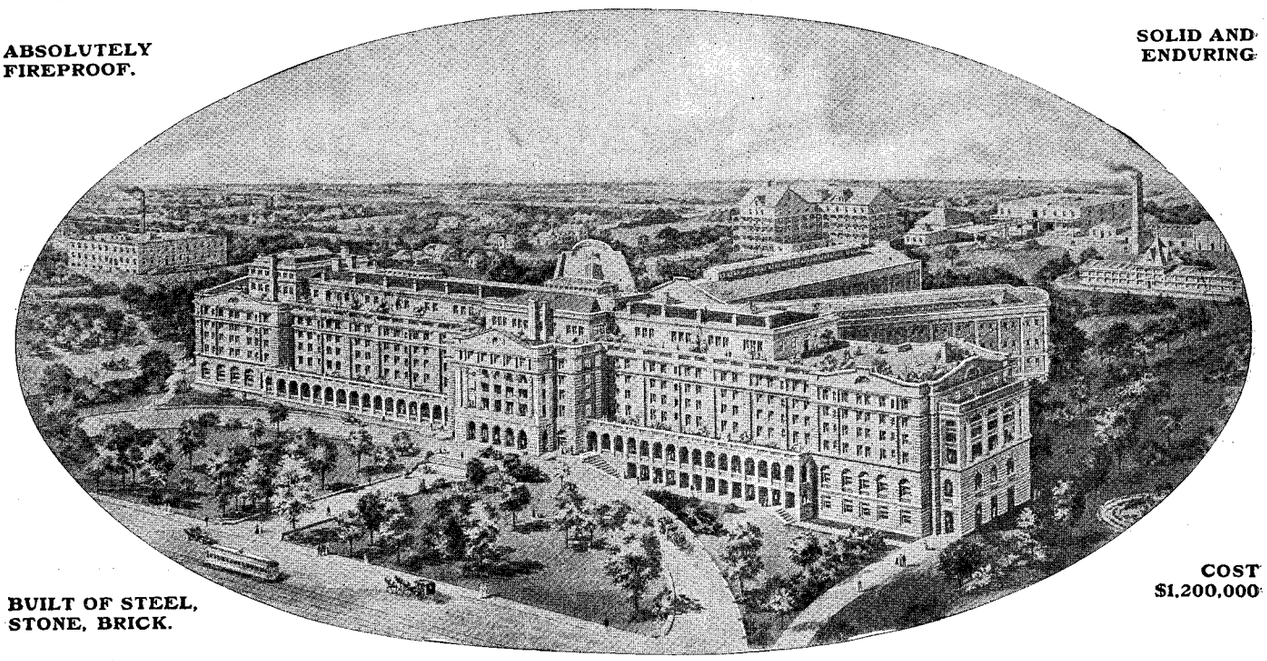

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who have sought relief elsewhere without success. It is the most thoroughly equipped and comfortable place for sick and tired people. Special provisions are made for the expert care of sick folks. Expenses are moderate. Medical attention, baths, services of bath attendants, together with required medical treatment, with room and board, all are included at no more than first-class hotel rates for only room and board elsewhere. The Battle Creek Sanitarium is a place where people eat for health, exercise for health, sleep, dress, take baths, learn to swim, get sunburned and tanned in the sun in summer, and by the electric light in winter—do everything for health; where they find the way out from invalidism and inefficiency into **joyous, enduring, strenuous health.**

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"Edwin McMasters Stanton."—Frank A. Flower. (Saalfield Publishing Company.)

"Man and the Incarnation."—Samuel J. Andrews. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Mrs. Essington."—Esther and Lucia Chamberlain. (Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Psychology of Beauty."—Ethel D. Puffer. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25 net.)

"Shelburne Essays."—Paul Elmer More. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Home Life of Wild Birds."—Francis Hobart Herrick. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

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"The Breath of the Gods."—Sidney McCall. (Little, Brown & Co.)

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CURRENT POETRY.

Prayer For a Little Boy.

BY BURGES JOHNSON.

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep.
If I should die before I wake,
I pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take.
And this I ask for Jesus' sake.

But while I live, I want to be from quick and angry passions free,
With gentle thoughts, and happy face, and pleasant words in every place.
I pray, whatever wrong I do, I'll never say what is not true;
Be willing at my task each day, and always honest in my play.

Make me unselfish with my joys, and generous to other boys;
And kind and helpful to the old, and prompt to do what I am told.
Bless every one I love, and teach me how to help and comfort each.
Give me the strength right-living brings, and make me good in little things. Amen.

—*From Harper's Bazar.*

The City Sleeps.

BY CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON.

The city sleeps and dreams, and dreams are sweet.
How dark and still the street!
At peace, the citizens all silent lie;
There is no restive eye;
The breath is calm, no hurried feet go by,
Night falls and rest is sweet.

The strife and struggle of the garish day,
The world of work and play,
The turmoil and the fighting—all is past.
Nor loves nor hates outlast
The wondrous shadow of the truce that's cast
When night puts all away—

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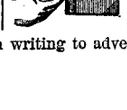

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As if the citizens were only boys
Grown tired of tasks and toys,
And seeking loving mother's knee, that there,
With bedtime kiss and prayer,
They might forget the daylight's little care
And surfeiting of joys.

O peaceful stars, compassioning, watchful eyes,
Make low the lullabies
That in vast unison the planets sing;
Let them wake not, nor bring
Too soon the pitiless, mad dawn on wing
That, gleaming, stirs the skies!

And thou, pale moon, pass on with silent tread—
Thou'st seen the world to bed.
Do ye, mild winds, snuff out her little light
With big clouds, soft and white,
As she upon the sleeping world shuts tight
The door, her "good-night" said.

And ye black rivers, rolling to the sea,
Roll on most quietly,
Lest ye may wake the city, lying still,
Unconscious of the ill
Or good the morrow may bring forth to fill
Its cup-blest mystery!

And, last, O Father of the world, look down
With pity, not with frown,
And guard the city, proud and rich and great.
Forgot is its estate;
In childlike innocence, immaculate,
It sleeps—Thy Peace its crown!

—*From The Outlook.*

Nobody Knows.

BY MARIE VAN VORST.

Show me the place where the white heather grows,
Kind little fairies in bonnets of blue.
Why don't you tell, when they said that you knew?
Nobody knows!

Show me the place where my little dream goes—
(I wake in the morning, the sky is so blue)—
They said that you sent it. I thought that you knew.
Nobody knows!

What have you done with my pretty red rose?
It felt like the down on the thistle I blew.
They said you bewitched it—oh, say, is it true?
Nobody knows!

—*From The Pall Mall Magazine.*

The Scott Monument, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Here sits he throned, where men and gods behold
His domelike brow—a good man simply great;
Here in this highway proud, that arrow-straight
Cleaves at one stroke the new world from the old.
On this side, Commerce, Fashion, Progress, Gold;
On that, the Castle Hill, the Canongate,
A thousand years of war and love and hate
There palpably upstanding fierce and bold.

Here sits he throned; beneath him, full and fast,
The tides of Modern Life impetuous run.
O Scotland, was it well and meetly done?
For see! he sits with back turned on the Past—
He whose imperial edict bade it last
While yon gray ramparts kindle to the sun.

—*From the London Saturday Review.*

The Sheep-Killers.

BY STANLEY WATERLOO.

I.

THE NIGHT DOGS.

Hid in the gloom of the thicket that droops by the pasture's fence,
Lurking amidst the brushwood, gliding through rushes dense,
They are creeping, the half-wise devils, near where the helpless sleep—
Then, growling, they burst from the covert, and—death to the startled sheep!

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To My Customers and Friends

CONCRETE instances of dealers claiming to have my Shivers' Panatela Cigars under another brand are absolutely false.

A dealer recently said to one of my customers, "I have Shivers' Panatelas."

When my friend objected on account of the brand, he said, "Oh, of course he doesn't sell them to the trade under that brand, but does under another. I will sell them to you at 5c. each or $4.50 per hundred."

Not one Shivers' Panatela Cigar has ever been sold excepting under my own brand, and there is a way for you to be absolutely sure, and that is by the factory number. Every cigar factory in the United States has its own registered number. **Mine is factory No. 1887, First District, State of Pennsylvania.** No other cigar factory in the world dare use that number. It is stamped on the bottom of each box, so when a dealer tries to sell you a cigar as Shivers' Panatela look at the factory number.

There are many cigars crying, "I am just as good as Shivers'," but the fact remains that my sales for the first four months of 1905 exceed those of the corresponding months of last year by over *four hundred thousand* cigars.

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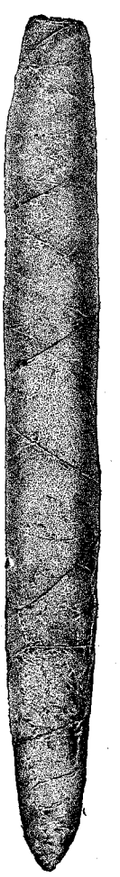
It is possible to put other cigars into my boxes, but this is an offense punished so severely by the Government that few would dare to try it.



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In ordering, please use business letterhead or enclose business card, and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

If you cannot persuade yourself to try one hundred of these cigars under this offer, let me send you my book, "Concerning Cigars."

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They yelp not as they harry, for behind the blood-lust is fear,
And keen is the farmer's eyesight and the rifle is ever near,
But they swirl over bush and tussoch—both wether and ewe are weak—
And the Dogs of the Night are tireless, and it's ever the throat they seek!

They have drunk from the throats of their victims till every maw is full;
Their jaws drip with the blood-slaver and their fangs are clogged with wool;
And each slinks to the distant kennel, to offer an honest face
When the farmer comes out to his milking and there's life about the place!

II.

THE DAY DOGS.

Where the haunts of men are crowded, where the few consult alone,
Where the maws of the richer clamor, where the wealth is overgrown,
There they lurk in the rug-spread office, hungry for witless sheep,
And then, when the flock is startled and suddenly waked, they leap!

They are smug, with rounded bellies, but they're tireless in the chase;
Their jaws have the blood and the wool tufts; they are fat—but they can race!
And after the hunt they are pious, and they give in a ponderous way;
But—they are one and one, the sheep-killers, the Dogs of the Night and the Day!

—*From The National Magazine.*

A Ballad of Wooing.

BY GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.

I

The languid lilies lolled among the shadows of the valley,
And nodded to the bird that sung so shrilly and so rarely,
He music made for every one, for May was up and doing,
But 'twas that proud, tall man, Lord-John,
Was wooing, wooing, wooing.

II

He wooed her to St. Hubert's kirk (because that saint had sent her).
The good priest bustled to the work; says he: "My flowers, enter——"
So in they went and married were, and not so longly after,
A little son was born to her—
And all the rest is laughter.

III

For this is spring, and everything that bloweth in the valley
Is thrilling to the birds that sing so shrilly and so rarely;
O, every flower of the May is up, my Love, and doing;
I hope that all the Lord God's World
Is wooing, wooing, wooing!

—*From Collier's Weekly.*

The Babe and the King.

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY.

If I were a queen in a golden crown
And Thou came by,
A baby a-dream in her bosom,
My jewels, my queendom, my bright gold crown,
For a kiss on Thy palm I would lay them down;
I'd lay them all down and I'd follow away
That maid-mothered Babe in her bosom!

If I were a beggar in roadside dust
And Thou came by,
A King going down to his crowning;
Oh, sweet to my lips were that beggar-crust,
Oh, blest were my feet in the happy dust;
For sunned in His shadow I'd fare me away,
With the King going down to His crowning.

—*From The Independent.*

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PERSONALS.

An Autocrat's Fall.—The power of M. Pobiedonostseff, Procurator-General of the Holy Synod in Russia, who, for twenty-five years has been dominating the reactionary influence of the Russian state, seems shattered at last. According to a St. Petersburg despatch to the New York *Tribune* he is dying an embittered old man. We read:

"M. Pobiedonostseff has been called a fanatic by the West. The secret of his wonderful sway over the minds of two Emperors has been his unshaken belief in, and devotion to, the principles of autocracy and orthodoxy as the twin cornerstones of Russia's future greatness. Holy Russia he believes, with all the intensity of his soul, was destined to dominate the globe, and he was ever fond of asserting: 'Russia—Russia is not a state; Russia is a world!' Democracy to him was irresponsible despotism and liberty a license, and he was especially hostile to a free press.

"In the Council of the Empire for a quarter of a century none of the Ministers could hold his own against M. Pobiedonostseff. With all his might he struggled, in spite of failing health, against the new reform movement, and in recent months, when he was unable to win outright, he managed at least to obtain the appearance of a draw, by inspiring his imperial master to balance the reform rescript with a reactionary manifesto. His last signal triumph was the blocking of the scheme of the Metropolitan Antonius for a church council and the restoration of the Patriarchate, and in having the satisfaction of seeing its author practically banished in the Caucasus.

"The crowning defeat of M. Pobiedonostseff came with the imperial ukase striking the shackles from religion, the blow being all the harder because it was delivered on the anniversary of his jubilee as Procurator-General of the Holy Synod.

"To friends M. Pobiedonostseff talks bitterly. He says he has lost hope and washes his hands of everything. He sees only ruin ahead for church and state. The government, he declares, has gone mad, and to allow the people to play with questions of state as they would with new toys is deplorable. The crisis he attributes to the lack of a strong and commanding statesman, and he severely blames the Emperor for his weakness in yielding to the importunities of the Liberals. On Friday M. Pobiedonostseff said to a friend: 'Ten years ago one of the Emperor's subjects would have been exiled to Siberia for what the Emperor now proclaims in his manifesto.'"

Admiral Rozhdestvensky.—Rear Admiral Z. P Rozhdestvensky, commander of the combined Russian fleets in the Far East, and Vice-Admiral Togo, the "Japanese Dewey," are nearly the same age, the former being born in 1848 and the latter a year later. The New York *Herald* says of the Russian:

"Rozhdestvensky is a typical Russian and a typical naval officer. His men call him 'Admiral Moltchalivi,' the silent admiral, and taciturnity goes well with the reserved expression and manners of the Russian aristocrat. The naval man shows himself in his tastes, for he is devoted to the sea, not merely as a profession, but also as a life passion.

"Rozhdestvensky is a stern disciplinarian, but he differs from all disciplinarians, past and present. Blame in the form of a string of anathemas might be expected from a 'Silent Admiral.' Rozhdestvensky, however, is a humorist, and during the last six months he has been worrying his ill-mated officers and men into efficiency by characteristic methods. Instead of storming or reprimanding, he issued periodically 'general orders,' holding up careless and ignorant officers to the derision of the fleet.

"Among his officers the Russian admiral is not a favorite. They declare that they never know his mind, and that he springs surprises of blame upon them without warning. Many an officer whose work has been inspected without comment by the admiral has afterward found his name quoted in an ironical reprimand addressed to negligent officers generally. Rozhdestvensky has none of the bluff heartiness of manner associated usually with such genuine seamen. He is said never to express approval, and he always issues

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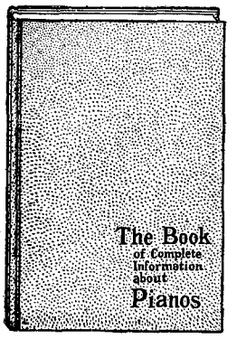

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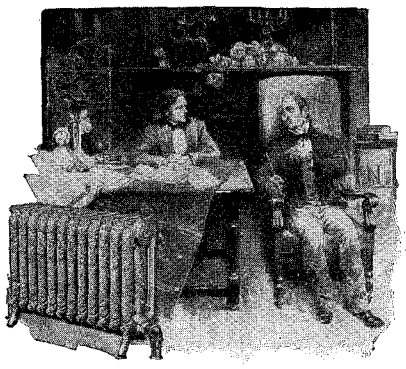

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After all, the comfort, convenience and absolute control of inside temperature in any weather, are most important. These benefits represent the *real* economy—*the* dividends which figures do not and cannot measure.

Whether your building is OLD or new, SMALL or large, farm or city, send for our booklet (*free*) "Heating Investments Successful." It will make you a better judge of heating values. This is the best season to buy!

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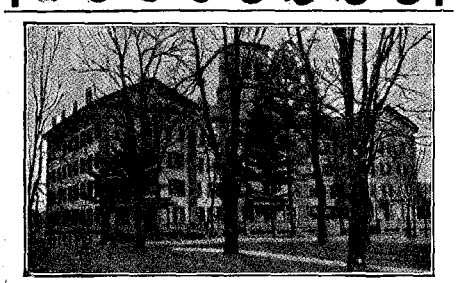

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It consists of 20 acres of land and two large buildings, containing about 300 rooms. Suitable for summer boarding house, school, sanitarium; or might be used for light *manufacturing*. *Very healthy; good* spring water, small lake and large gymnasium on premises. Original cost over $75,000; offered for less than $18,000. Terms reasonable. Address JOHN C. HAVEMEYER, Yonkers, N. Y., or J. F. HAVEMEYER, 100 Broadway, New York City.

MAJOR'S CEMENT

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blame in such a way as to make the culprit feel it most.

"Rozhdestvensky, nevertheless, has his human side. Neatness of person and irreproachable uniforms he regards almost as important as gunnery and seamanship. His own appearance is not distinguished, tho his features are regular and he has a lifelong wart over the nose, which is the subject of much joking among irreverent 'mitchmen.' The admiral, however, is invariably uniformed like an emperor, and in this condition he will grub in grimy stokeholds and pick his way among greasy cases of beef for hours in the hope of discovering something wrong. He is intensely punctilious, and is responsible for the paraphrase of Bacon, 'Manners make seamen.' Another foible is his love of pretty surroundings. His office under the gilt spire of the St. Petersburg 'Admiralteistvo' was adorned with photographs, mirrors, relics of old friendships and cozy furniture, and resembled a lady's boudoir rather than a place of work. Apparently these harmless luxuries in no way demoralized his tough character, for his long swims and solitary cruises in single-handed yachts are constantly referred to in the Russian press."

A New Port Arthur Anecdote.—In a paper on "The Morale of Troops" in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*—in which he sharply criticizes the present status of the French army—General de Négrier, the veteran of the Franco-Prussian War, of Algeria, and of Tonkin (now hale in his sixty-sixth year), attributes the success of the Japanese to psychic traits. *Apropos* of the famous bottling up at Port Arthur he says:

"There is in Japan a touching custom. When in a family one of the members is to start on a distant and dangerous journey his relations meet to bid him good-by. A vessel filled with water is brought, in which each in turn dips his lips. It is a sort of communion that shall leave in the memory of each a profound recollection." The General then tells the following anecdote, taken from the first number of a quarterly review that appeared in Tokyo in April, 1904, under the management of Colonel-of-staff Kinkodo:

"In the second fortnight of February, the Japanese determined that the Russian fleet should be bottled up in Port Arthur by means of steam transports thrown into the channel and sunk by blowing up at the moment when they should reach a place designated beforehand. Five steamers, of a tonnage varying from 2,766 tons (the *Hokokumaru*) to 1,249 tons (the *Bushumaru*) were chosen for this deed. On February 19 these vessels were boarded by 77 volunteers, officers and men, under the orders of Commander Arima. Before setting off, the good-by ceremony took place on the ships these gallant fellows were leaving to go to almost certain death. On board the armored vessel *Asama*, Captain Yashiro, holding a big silver cup confided to him by the crown prince of Japan, filled it with water and said to the volunteers:

"'In entrusting you with the commission of blocking up the entrance of Port Arthur—a commission that does not give you one chance in a thousand of coming back alive—I feel the same emotion as if I were parting from my own children. But if I had a hundred children, I would send them all to seek an adventure so glorious and daring as yours; and if I had but one son, I should send him on it equally. In fulfilling your commission, if it happens to you to lose your left hand use the right one. If you lose both hands use your feet. If you lose both feet operate with your head, and faithfully accomplish your commander's orders. I send you to death, and I do not doubt for one moment that you are willing to die. Still, I do not wish to say you are to despise your life, and that you have the right to brave the danger without weighty reason or simply for the glory of your name. What I ask of you is to perform your duty without taking your life into consideration. The cup of cold water that we are

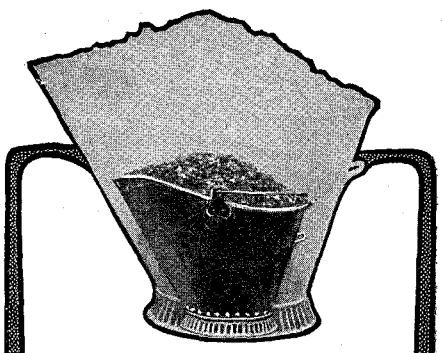
TOILET POWDER.

There is no toilet article in the selection of which greater care should be used than a toilet powder.

It is far wiser never to take chances with an unknown article. Be sure, rather, to insist upon a trade-marked product of recognized merit.

For your protection, Mennen's face (the trade-mark of the Mennen Co.) is on the cover of every box of the genuine.

All first-class dealers carry Mennen's Toilet Powder and will supply it if you insist. It is supplied by the Government for both Army and Navy.



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This claim is made by—
Well known people—
Living in the coldest sections—
After the severest tests.

A recent correspondent, referring to our UNDERFEED, stated:

"I have used it for the past two winters, heating ten rooms and an upper hall at a cost of $35 per annum."

Hundreds of such letters come to us.

In the Peck-Williamson UNDERFEED Furnace a ton of cheapest grade of coal is made to produce as much heat as a ton of the most costly grade; the coal is fed from below and the fire is on top—the rational way; the gases and smoke do not escape up the chimney as they do in ordinary furnaces, but are consumed as they pass up through the fire; immunity from gas, smoke and dirt; less ashes and no clinkers; simple and strong in construction, easy to operate.

Let us send you FREE our UNDERFEED Book and fac-simile voluntary letters proving every claim we make.

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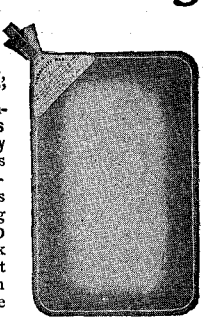
Dealers are invited to write for our very attractive proposition.

The wonderful new self-heating

Thermalite Bag

In every way better than a hot water bag.



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Attacks stopped permanently. Cause removed. Breathing organs and nervous system restored. Symptoms never return. No medicines needed afterwards. 21 years of success treating Asthma and Hay Fever. 58,000 patients. **Book 25A free.** Very interesting.
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drinking together is not intended to give you encouragement: you do not need it. It consecrates you as the representatives of the bravery of the *Asama's* crew. Now I wish to think of the happy day when perhaps, after their success, I shall see certain of you again. Submit your life to Heaven's will and perform with calmness your tragic duty.'

"We remember what happened. On February 22, under a terrific fire, the five vessels under full steam directed themselves against the entrance of Port Arthur. They were sunk or blown up. The attempt was nevertheless remade in the same manner on May 3 with a like result."

By deeds like this, diffused in book and picture, General Négrier thinks, has Japan's national courage been bred and nurtured. "The whole nation," as he puts it, "is engaged in the development of the race's bravery."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Those Foreigners!—DOCTOR (after careful examination): "Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye."

DENNIS: "Oi knowed ut! Thot's what Oi git f'r wurrukin' wid them Dagoes!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Make It Pleasant for Him.—

If hubby's rich and very old, and you are poor, tho new
You should try to make his life a pleasant joke.
For instance, if he's eating shad and stumbles on a bone,
Just laugh and say, "John, dear, I hope you choke!"
—*Life.*

Disillusioned.—GREAT AUTHOR: "Waiter, this steak is as tough as leather."

WAITER: "I've always heard you was an original character, sir, but I'm hanged if you don't say jist the same as all on 'em do."—*Tit-Bits.*

Sure Thing.—"I must confess," remarked Mrs. Crabbe. "I don't believe there ever was a really perfect man."

"Well," replied Mr. Crabbe, "Adam would have been perfect, I suppose, if Eve had only been made first."

"How do you mean?"

"Well, she would have bossed the job of making Adam."—*Philadelphia Press.*

False Deduction.—A certain office-boy was wont to appear at his employer's office with a very dirty face. One morning he appeared with the remains of a breakfast round his mouth. The junior clerk with an eye to business, said, "I bet you sixpence I can tell you what you had for breakfast this morning."

"Done!" said the office-boy.

"It was eggs," triumphantly replied the clerk.

"Wrong," said the boy; "wot you see on my mouth is yesterday's."—*Tit-Bits.*

Had Quite Enough.—A very subdued-looking boy of about twelve years of age, with a long scratch on his nose and an air of general dejection, went to the master of one of the Board schools and handed him a note from his mother before taking his seat and becoming deeply absorbed in a book.

The note read as follows:

"MR. BROWN.—Please excuse James for not being

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ASSETS of $1,750,000 and New York State Banking Department supervision protect our investors, while the regular receipt of five per cent. per annum substantially increases the ordinary income from small savings. On request we will refer you to those in your own State or immediate locality who have invested through us, and we will send you full information concerning our safe mail investment system, carrying accounts of $25 and upward.

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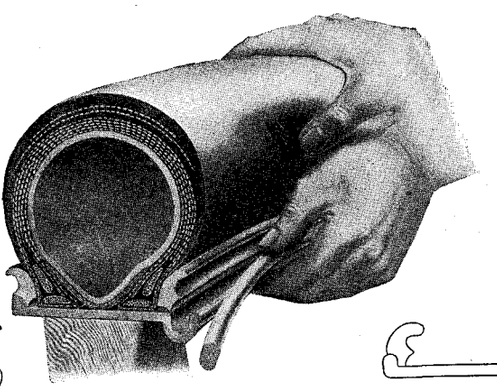

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Removable flanges adapted for Goodyear Detachable Tire.

DONE IN A MINUTE
No bolts, no nuts, no stretching, no tools—only the hands.

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New Universal Rim and Detachable Auto Tire

Our new Universal Rim enables us to offer you highest resiliency, with practical elimination of tire-trouble.

Tire removed from Universal Rim instantly. Detached or applied with the fingers alone and fastened tighter than tire was ever fastened before. No stretching, or prying. A flat surface. All types of Goodyear Tires, as well as **any** standard clincher tire, may be used interchangeably on Universal Rim.

Goodyear Detachable Auto Tire combined with Universal Rim represents the highest development of the Pneumatic Art. Foundation of **pure** Para rubber united with parallel threads (not fabric), and a wearing surface of toughest composition, applied with our ideal wrapped-tread construction, provides a tire of comfort and luxury hitherto unknown. Maximum mileage due to elastic construction. Guaranteed against creeping, chafing or rim-cutting.

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GOOD YEAR GOOD YEAR

INSURE YOUR HAIR!

I Make Sick Hair Well—I Make Hair Grow—I Make Hair Beautiful, Curing Dandruff, Itching Scalp, Etc., Insuring Your Hair Against Falling Out.

When the case came to me.

As she now appears.

Here is more proof that I can grow hair where others have failed. I have cured thousands of just such cases after being given up by others. Testimonial letters from all parts of the world mailed with my booklet.

Free Examination A microscopial examination of your hair will reveal the cause of your scalp infection. Send me fresh combings to-day, and I will tell you, free of charge, what ails your hair and scalp and what treatment to take.

Premiums **Beautiful hair in middle ag is at a premium.** If your hair is healthy now it can be kept so; if not, I can make it healthy and beautiful. My special remedies will preserve it and insure a youthful appearance.

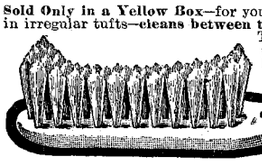
Accumulative Benefits Your hair is an index to your age. My individual treatment **positively eradicates dandruff, stops falling hair and prevents baldness. As long as any life remains in the folicles of the hair, new hair can be grown.** Your hair can be saved to extreme old age.

Non-Experimenting I have studied Hair and Scalp diseases over thirty-five years in France and United States, and **have cured difficult cases where others have failed. I am not experimenting. My book 2. on Hair and Scalp,** sent on receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage. Send fresh combings by return mail to-day to

MADAME M. HESSLER, Specialist for the Hair and Scalp, Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago

I clean between the teeth, hence I am a peculiar tooth brush.

Sold Only in a Yellow Box—for your protection. Curved handle and face to fit the mouth. Bristles in irregular tufts—**cleans between the teeth.** Hole in handle and hook to hold it. This means much to cleanly persons—the only ones who like our brush.



The Pro-phy-lac-tic

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers. *Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."* FLORENCE MFG. CO., 14 Pine St., Florence, Mass.

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present yesterday. He played trooant, but you don't need to thrash him for it, as the boy he played trooant with an' him fell out, an' the boy fought him, an' a man they throo at caught him an' thrashed him, an' the driver of a cart they hung on to thrashed him allso. Then his father thrashed him, an' I had to give him another one for being impoodent to me for telling his father, so you need not thrash him until next time. He thinks he better keep in school in future."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Universal Peacemaker.—The two boys, Bill and Tom, were fighting. Bill was on top.

"Let me up, durn ye!" bellowed Tom. "Let me up, or I'll tell Roseyfelt on ye!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Place for Satan.—MOTHER: "Been fighting with that Murphy boy again, have you? Why didn't you say, 'Get thee behind me, Satan?'"

BENNY: "Behind me! Gee! I was wishin' he'd get *between* us!"—*Puck.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

May 21.—Rozhdestvensky, Saigon reports, has sent his slow ships back to the Indo-China coast. General Stoessel submits to the board of inquiry at St. Petersburg evidence that when the war began Port Arthur was nearly defenseless and without supplies.

May 22.—Russian naval officers believe that Admiral Rozhdestvensky may already have reached the Pacific, but definite news of the fleets has not been received.

May 23.—Fighting is reported near Fakumen and Changtu. Russian advices say that a great battle is imminent in Manchuria, and that General Linevitch has removed all the wounded from Harbin westward.

May 25.—Several of Rozhdestvensky's scouts are reported in the vicinity of Shanghai.

May 26.—More of the Russian scouts appear off the China coast, causing speculation and nervousness. Mistchenko's Cossacks return from a raid in the vicinity of Takumen, and report various successes, including the capture of 239 prisoners.

RUSSIA.

May 20.—The plan of the Russian Rescript Commission is said to recommend the establishment of a national assembly with limited legislative powers.

May 21.—The Czar issues a rescript creating a council to have charge of the army and navy, under the presidency of Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch.

May 24.—A bomb kills Prince Nakachidze, governor of Baku, and another bomb wounds the Chief of Police in Siedlce, Poland.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 20.—Cuba celebrates the third anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic.

May 21.—Judge Albion W. Tourgée, author and United States consul, dies at Bordeaux.

Roumania threatens to end relations with Turkey unless reparation is made for the arrest of school teachers.

May 22.—The British House of Commons is forced to adjourn because of riotous proceedings.

May 23.—Secretary of State Hay's physician at Bad Nauheim reports that the Secretary is well.

The Chilian Government decides to issue bonds for 100,000,000 pesos to construct a national railway system.

May 26.—Baron Alphonse Rothschild, head of the Rothschild's Paris branch bank, dies at Paris.

Domestic.

CHICAGO STRIKE.

May 21.—Two men are killed in riots between whites and negroes.

May 22.—Representatives of the teamsters and the

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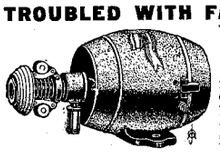
We are ignition specialists. Our



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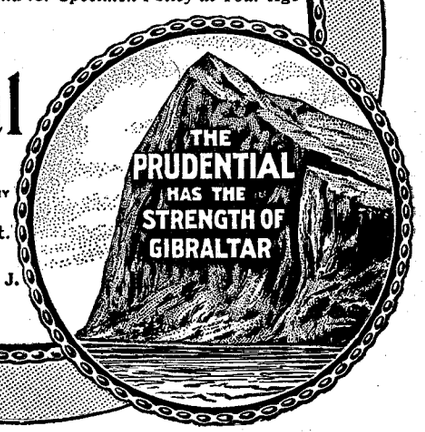

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In the Spring the wily woodchuck is quarry worthy of the rifleman's skill. Riflemen differ as to what caliber cartridge is best adapted to "chucking," but all agree that the rifle for this, as for all kinds of hunting, is some one of the nine different Winchester models. For results, always use Winchester guns for all your shooting and Winchester make of cartridges in all your guns.

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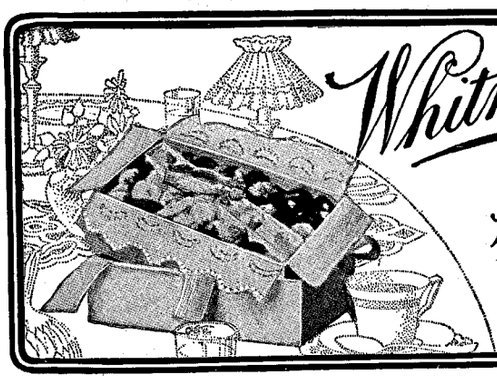

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The crowning delicacy to the dinner.

For sale where the best is sold.

Whitman's **Instantaneous Chocolate**

Made instantly with boiling milk

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Established 1842

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employers' association at Chicago hold another conference in an effort to settle the strike.

May 23.—All hope of peace is abandoned; the militia is being held in readiness to answer a call in the event of violence.

May 24.—The strike in Chicago spreads to the lumber district and practically all the lumber yards are tied up.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 20.—Minister Barrett arrives in New York from Panama and says that conditions on the Isthmus are alarming because of yellow fever.

May 22.—The Loomis-Bowen investigation is postponed until Minister Russell arrives from Colombia to testify in the case.

President Roosevelt is said to favor drastic action to cut down the number of immigrants.

Interstate Commerce Commissioners Cockrell and Fifer appear before the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce and urge that the power to regulate railroad rates be given to the commission.

The Presbyterian General Assembly votes to permit the Cumberland branch to merge with the main body of the Church.

May 23.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce closes its hearings on the rate question.

Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, at the opening of the Southern Industrial Parliament at Washington, denounces the immigration agents of certain railroads for publishing false reports about the South.

Mayor Weaver supports his stand against the gas lease ordinance and begins war on the Republican organization by dismissing the directors of the departments of public works and public safety.

August W. Machen pleads guilty to another indictment in the postal fraud cases, and is sentenced to two additional years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore dies at Melrose, Mass.

May 24.—Ohio Republicans meet in State Convention at Columbus, and are addressed by Secretary Taft.

The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, at Pittsburg, makes its first awards, presenting nine medals.

William Ziegler, the baking-powder millionaire and patron of polar expeditions, dies at Great Island, Conn.

President Roosevelt is asked to make a general investigation of insurance companies.

May 25.—The Ohio Republican State Convention nominates a State ticket without a contest, and adopts a stand-pat platform.

Charles G. Magoon is inaugurated governor of the Canal Zone.

May 26.—The New York Supreme Court enjoins the Equitable Life Assurance Society from carrying out the proposed mutualization plan.

CONTINUOUS INDEX.

Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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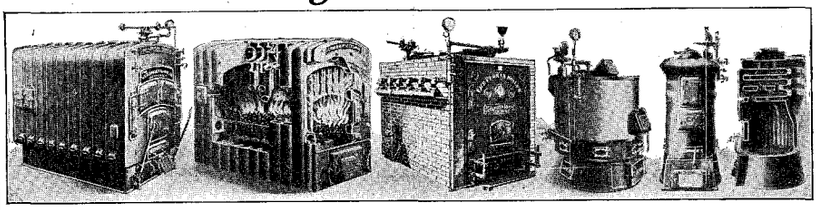
Beginning May 23d, account Lewis and Clark Exposition. Round trip, Chicago to Portland via direct routes, $56.50; via San Francisco and Los Angeles in one direction, $67.50. Send 2-cent stamp for illustrated folder and full information as to extensive choice of routes offered, either via Omaha or via St. Paul and Minneapolis. W. B. Kniskern, P. T. M., C. & N. W. Ry., 22 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Shall I Heat by Steam or Hot Water?



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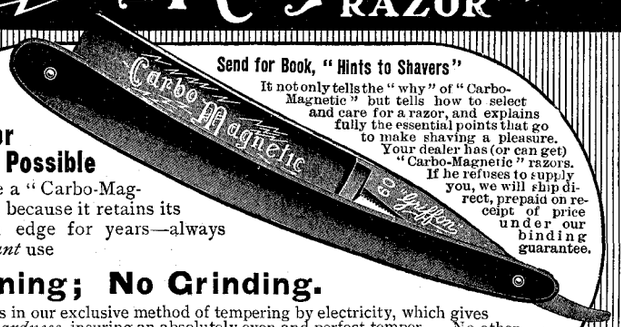

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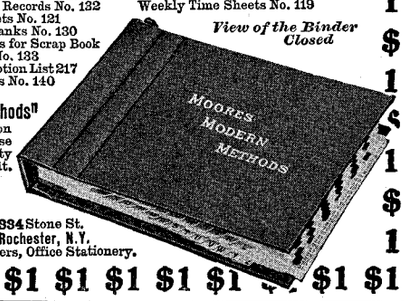

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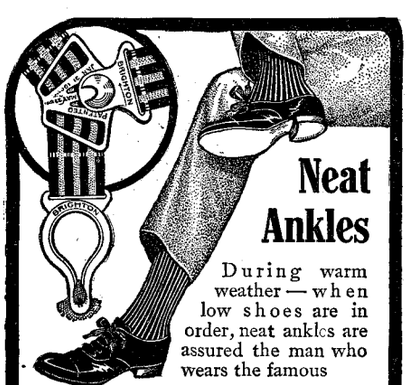
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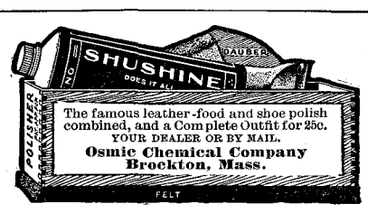

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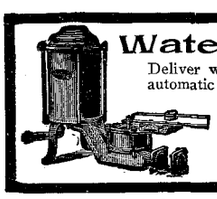
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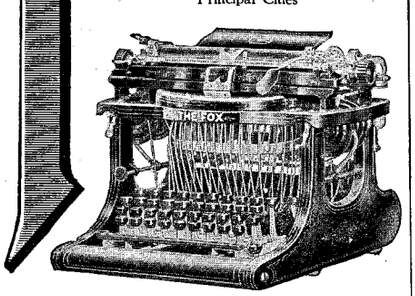

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"H. M.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"What part of speech is *but* in the following sentences? 'He was anything *but* pleasant.' 'There was not a man *but* did his duty.'"

In the sense used *but* is a conjunction. However, the Standard Dictionary says: "*But* has many and varied uses, so that it is often difficult and impossible to decide whether the word is a conjunction, a preposition, an adverb, or a participle having various offices."

"C. W. L.," Brockton, Mass.—"On page 1079 of your dictionary you say 'see Marabout' 1. Should this not be 'see Marabout' 2?"

As printed the cross-reference is correct. It simply refers the reader for the remainder of the etymology to the etymology of the word Marabout 1, where additional information is to be found. By adoption of this system much valuable space was saved in the Standard Dictionary.

"W. T. V.," Cincinnati, O.—"What is the origin of the word *bush* in the phrase 'Good wine needs no *bush*?'"

Formerly it was the practise of tavern-keepers to place a bough outside the tavern door to designate that they sold wine. From this practise the phrase "Good wine needs no bush" was derived, and lexicographers define *bush* as follows: "A bough used as a sign for a tavern; hence, a tavern." Shakespeare uses the phrase in the epilogue to "As You Like It."

"F. M.," Seattle, Wash.—"Is this sentence correct? 'It is not I you are in love with?' *A* claims that *me* should be used in place of *I*."

As it stands the sentence is not correct and should read "It is not I with whom you are in love." *A* is incorrect. If "F. M." will transpose the sentence as revised she will see that a nominative must be used and not an objective "I it is not with whom you are in love." No educated person would think of using the objective "me" except in such a sentence as "You are not in love with me," where it is correct.

"G. A. D.," Elizabeth, N. J.—"What is the meaning of 'escrow,' a word I have seen used recently in a sensational law suit?"

An escrow is a legal instrument, under seal placed in the hands of a third person for delivery to the grantee on some condition, the instrument being of no effect until delivery. According to Blackstone the delivery of a deed may be either absolute, that is, to the grantee himself, or to a third person, to hold till some conditions be performed on the part of the grantee; in which last case it is not delivered as a deed but as an escrow; that is as a scrowl or writing, which is not to take effect as a deed till the conditions be performed. The term is derived from the old French escroue, a strip.

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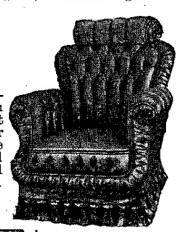

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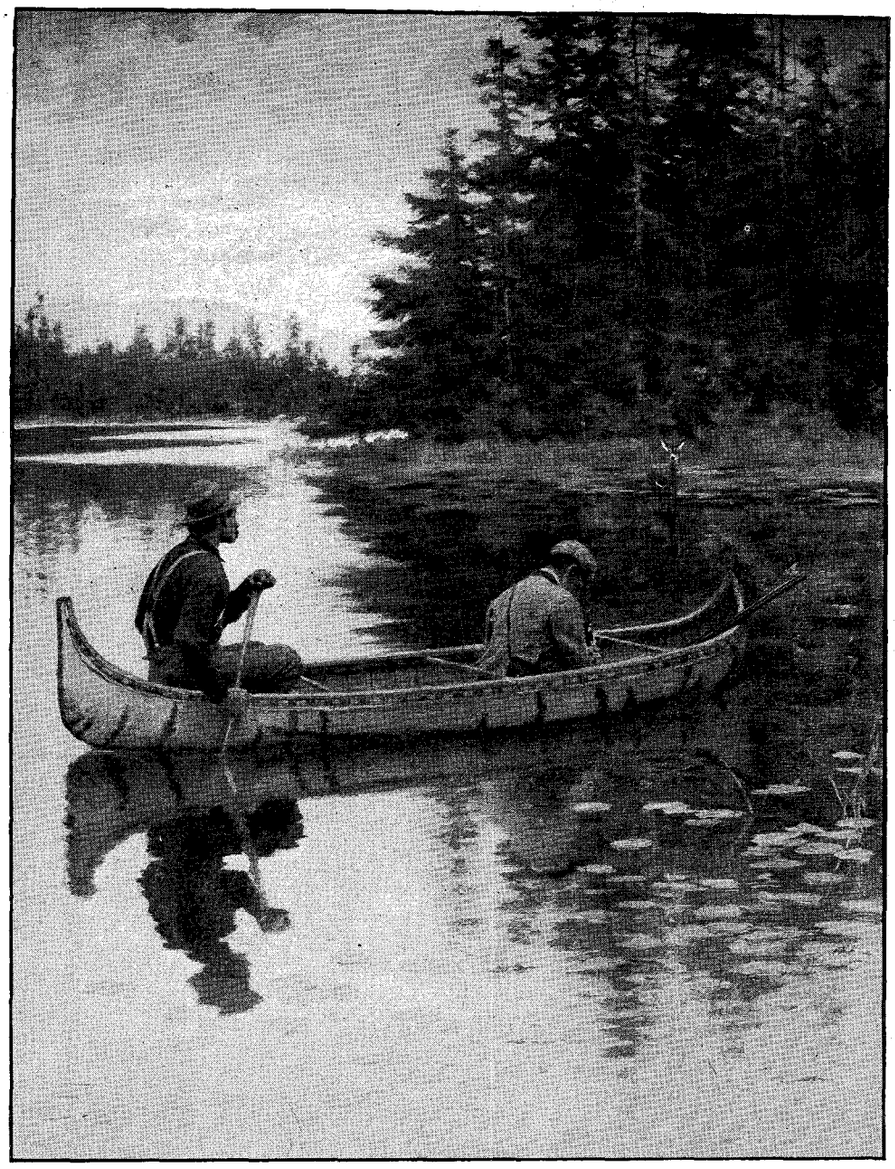

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